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California

July 1990

Employment Development Department

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

CALIFORNIA

Employment Development Department
Labor Market Information Division
Economic Information Group

July 1990

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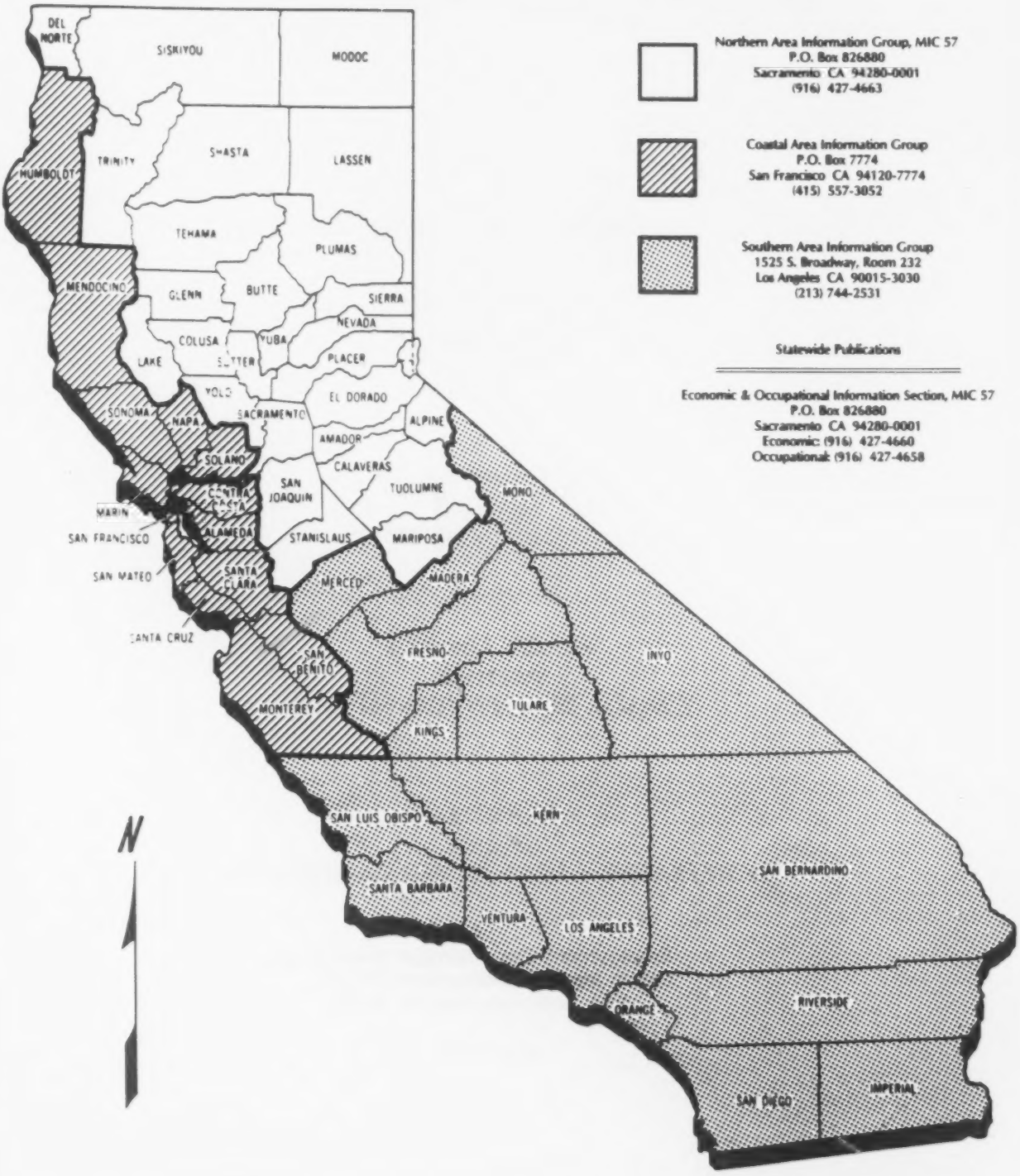

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FOREWORD

This report is designed primarily to meet the informational needs of governmental agencies, administrators, educators, researchers, and other interested persons. It provides analyses of recent changes in the labor market, a short-term outlook, and long-term trends.

Information is also available from the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of California's Employment Development Department. LMID carries out a comprehensive labor market information program for California and its many labor market areas. The major activities of LMID are as follows:

- Developing monthly labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for California, its counties, and selected cities;

- Publishing career guidance material, covering several hundred occupations, for the state's high school and community college students;

- Continually assessing local occupational training needs, as well as the local outlook for many, varied occupations; and

- Projecting future employment needs, by industry and occupation, for California and its major labor market areas.

While the division maintains a wide array of labor market information products in published form, there are many instances in which information must be specially developed to meet the needs of specific users. To find out about available information or services, please contact one of the LMID offices listed on the facing page.

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HIGHLIGHTS

The profile of California's population continues to present a dynamic and diverse picture:

- The total population grew at an annual rate of 2.7 percent in 1989, slightly higher than the 2.4 percentage increase in both 1987 and 1988.
- Over half the population increase in this decade was due to net migration.
- The representation of Asians and Hispanics in the state's population is expected to exceed 35 percent by the year 1991.

The California and national economies, in 1990, are into a peace-time record eighth year of expansion. However, over the past year the rate of growth has slowed. A review of the past year and the current economic expansion reveals the following:

- The Gross National Product of goods and services grew by 3.0 percent in 1989, considerably less than the 4.6 percent growth in 1988.
- California's labor force grew by 2.7 percent in 1989, much faster than the 1.8 percent growth of the nation as a whole.
- Civilian employment growth in California, 2.9 percent in 1989, exceeded the national employment growth of 2.1 percent over the same period.
- California has added 2,711,200 nonagricultural jobs between 1982 and 1989; 63 percent of that job growth was in the trade and service sectors.
- California's annual unemployment rate dropped to a record low of 5.1 percent, slightly below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- The number of jobless in California dipped to a 10-year low in 1989 to an annual level of 737,400 individuals.
- The earthquake in October 1989 that caused severe damage in Santa Cruz, San Benito, and various parts of other San Francisco Bay area counties, had relatively minor overall effects on employment.

The short term outlook for California anticipates a slower growing economy with the following labor market conditions:

- Unemployment is expected to increase by 50,000 in 1990 and by 34,000 in 1991 with annual unemployment rates of 5.4 percent expected in 1990 and 1991.
- Service-producing industries will account for roughly 90 percent of the over 600,000 new jobs expected in the next two years.
- Federal defense spending in the state is expected to continue its decline. Added pressures to further reduce future military spending are expected to cause some restructuring in firms heavily dependent on defense-related contracts.

The outlook to the year 2000 is characterized by the following labor market conditions:

- By the year 2000 annual average nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to number nearly 15,500,000.

- Services and trade industries are expected to be the fastest growing over the next decade. Together these industries will add over 2,400,000 jobs by the year 2000.

- In the year 1989 employment in the service and trade industries represented 49.8 percent of total employment; by the year 2000 jobs in these two sectors will account for 52.6 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

- Professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations are expected to grow by the greatest number between 1987 and 2000, a total of 946,500 additional jobs are anticipated.

- Those specific occupations showing the largest growth by the year 2000 are expected to be retail salespersons, general managers, waiters and waitresses, general office clerks, cashiers, and registered nurses.

- Some of the fastest growing specific occupations (in percentage terms) over the next decade will be paralegal personnel, data processing equipment repairers, systems analysts, computer programmers, electric and electronic engineers, and electric and electronic engineering technicians.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

California comprises 156,297 square miles of land area, third largest of the 50 states. The western extent of the state, with a shoreline of over 1,200 miles, is delineated by the Pacific Ocean. On the south border is Mexico, on the north, Oregon, and on the east are the states of Nevada and Arizona. The state is divided into 58 counties; the largest of these is San Bernardino, which covers an area as large as the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey combined. In fact, San Bernardino is the largest county in the United States. The state's width varies from 150 to 350 miles with a north–south medial line that is 780 miles in length. Within the borders of California is Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the contiguous United States at 14,494 feet above sea level, and Death Valley, at 282 feet below sea level, the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. The distance between these two points is only 60 miles.

California has some 2,400 square miles of inland water. This includes mile–high Lake Tahoe on the California–Nevada border and the Salton Sea, located in the extreme southeastern part of California, in the heart of the desert, 241 feet below sea level. The state's major rivers are the Colorado, on the southeastern border, and the Sacramento and San Joaquin, in the Central Valley. California has two natural landlocked harbors: San Francisco Bay, the largest landlocked harbor in the world, and San Diego Bay. The Port of Los Angeles is a manmade harbor protected by a breakwater; farthest north is Humboldt Bay, a shipping point for lumber and base of a large fishing fleet.

California, with its highly diverse terrain, consists of no less than eight major land regions. They include:

- The Klamath Mountains, which are located in the extreme northwest corner of the state. This region is characterized by several forest–covered ranges, with peaks as high as 8,000 feet, interrupted by deep canyons and valleys.

- The Coastal Ranges, which extend southward from above Eureka on the coast and the Klamath Mountains to, but not including, the Sierra Madre range in what is today Santa Barbara County. Diablo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Lucia are the principal ranges. Interspersed among the ranges are the Napa Valley, a wine growing region north of San Francisco, and the Salinas and Santa Clara valleys to the south. A major break in the earth's crust, the San Andreas fault, intersects the California land mass approximately 30 miles south of Mendocino and extends southeastward into Southern California.

- The Central Valley, which occupies an area between the Coastal Ranges on the west and the Sierra Nevada to the east. The valley, which was originally a savannah–type ecosystem (i.e., dry grassland interspersed with shrubs, and Live and Valley Oak), is approximately 500 miles in length. Two major river systems, the Sacramento River in the north and the San Joaquin in the south, with their attendant tributaries provide water needed for irrigation of this important agricultural area.

- The Cascade Mountains, which extend northward from the Central Valley and occupy the north–central portion of the state. They are the southern most extension of an active volcanic range that stretches north to Mount Baker in northern Washington. Lassen Peak (at 10,457 feet) and Mount Shasta (at 14,162 feet) are the most prominent features of this area in California.

- The Sierra Nevada, which occupies the east-central part of the state. This mountain range is adjacent to and east of the Central Valley; it extends some 400 miles south from the Cascade Mountains. Several peaks of the Sierra Nevada exceed 14,000 feet and Mount Whitney (at 14,494 feet) is the highest point in the contiguous United States. The landscape is distinguished by deep canyons, cut by rivers and streams flowing off the west slope. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of this land region is the glaciated, sheer granite cliffs of the Yosemite Valley.

- The Basin and Range Region, which is a western extension of an area that occupies portions of Nevada and several other western states. It is comprised of a lava flow area to the north and desert to the south and east. The Mojave Desert, which is located within this land region, lies to the east of the southern extreme of the Sierra Nevada and extends eastward to the Colorado River. The Colorado River delineates the extreme southeast extent of the state and provides water for the irrigated, agricultural land of the Imperial and Coachella Valleys.

- The Los Angeles Ranges, which are a group of small mountain ranges that extend eastward from Santa Barbara. They include the Santa Ynez, Santa Monica, San Gabriel, and San Bernardino Mountains. They are often referred to as the "Transverse Ranges" because they primarily run in an east-west direction.

Much of California's attraction and diverse economy is related to its abundant sunshine and equable temperatures. Most of California has two distinct seasons—mild, wet winters and relatively dry summers; only the higher elevations experience a four-season climate. Because of the proximity of the Pacific Ocean and the state's wide variation in altitude, many different climates exist in California. The average July maximum temperature ranges from 64 degrees in San Francisco to 107 degrees in Imperial County. Annual rainfall in the state varies from about 80 inches at Crescent City in the extreme north to about 10 inches at San Diego in the extreme south. In San Francisco, the annual average rainfall is about 22 inches; in Los Angeles, 15 inches. In general, rains occur from October to May. In the mountains and northern part of the state, it rains 60 to 100 days per year; in the southern desert region, there may be as few as 10 days of rain.

The 1989 water year (i.e., October 1, 1988 through September 30, 1989) became the third consecutive year of below normal precipitation. Rainfall during December 1988 and January and February 1989 was below normal; however, abundant precipitation in March raised hopes that the summer would be less severe than originally thought. That optimism was short-lived as rain and snow was again below normal in April. By May 1989, the water content of the snowpack throughout the snow zone varied from 20 percent of normal in the southern Sierra Nevada to about 50 percent of the annual average in other areas. Also, reservoir storage was near normal in the Sacramento Valley and the south coast region while storage was less than 50 percent of capacity along the central coast. During the 1989 water year, precipitation varied considerably throughout the state, as the northern third of the state received near normal precipitation while many areas in the southern half of the state received about half of their average rainfall. Moderate summer temperatures allowed most regions of the state to make it through the water year without rationing, although concern existed that another dry year would cause severe hardship not only for domestic and agricultural water users but also for wildlife and fisheries.

POPULATION PROFILE

The estimated population of the state of California on January 1, 1990, was 29,473,000; this represents an increase of almost 5,805,000 individuals or 24.5 percent above the April 1, 1980, decennial Census figure. A year-over comparison indicates that the state's population has expanded by 772,000 or 2.7 percent above the January 1, 1989, population estimate. Net migration (excess of in-migration over out-migration) accounted for approximately 57 percent of the state's total growth during 1989; 43 percent was due to natural increase (i.e., excess of births over deaths). Between January of 1980 and 1989, approximately 55 percent of the population increase was attributed to net migration.

As of January 1990, over 57.4 percent of the state's population resided in the seven most southern counties: Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura. The percent in 1989 was also 57.4 percent. For the period between the April 1980 Census and January 1990, the population of the five most populous of these southern counties increased by more than 3.3 million people—Los Angeles County grew by about 1,292,000 residents; San Diego by 684,000; San Bernardino by 529,000; Riverside by 447,000 and Orange by 393,000. Los Angeles County had 8,769,900 residents or 30 percent of the state's population in January 1990. The greater Los Angeles metropolitan area, which includes Los Angeles and Orange counties, is home to 38 percent of the state's residents; this is the same as the previous year. The city of Los Angeles with a population of 3,433,600, retains its distinction as the state's largest city. The only other city in the state with a resident population greater than one million is San Diego with 1,118,300.

In Northern California, the largest population increase during the decade, in absolute numbers, occurred in Sacramento County with 243,400, followed by Santa Clara County with 168,400, Alameda County with 160,500, Contra Costa County with 146,600, and San Joaquin County with 123,600. Of the six counties in the state that experienced growth rates exceeding 50 percent, four were located in Northern California. In fact, Amador, Calaveras, and Nevada counties experienced growth rates exceeding 60 percent between 1980 and 1990. The greater Sacramento area, which includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties, is one of the fastest growing areas in the state. The population in this four-county area grew by 54,300 or 3.8 percent in 1989 compared with the state rate of 2.7 percent.

During the nearly ten-year period since the 1980 Census, each county within California has experienced, at least in absolute numbers, population growth. However, when comparing population changes that occurred in 1988 and 1989, only San Francisco County recorded an actual decrease in population. However, the decrease in population is slowing; as the drop was 6,600 and 2,900 in 1988 and 1989, respectively.

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA COUNTIES
WITH PERCENT CHANGE

AREA	TOTAL POPULATION 1980 CENSUS	JANUARY 1988	JANUARY 1989	JANUARY 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980/ 1990	1988/ 1989	1989/ 1990
CALIFORNIA	23,668,049	27,996,000	28,701,000	29,473,000	24.5%	2.5%	2.7%
ALAMEDA	1,105,379	1,235,600	1,252,600	1,265,900	14.5%	1.4%	1.1%
ALPINE	1,097	1,190	1,190	1,220	11.2%	0.0%	2.5%
AMADOR	19,314	27,200	29,250	31,300	62.1%	7.5%	7.0%
BUTTE	143,851	171,900	176,700	182,100	26.6%	2.8%	3.1%
CALAVERAS	20,701	30,450	32,400	34,400	66.2%	6.4%	6.2%
COLUSA	12,791	15,050	15,650	16,150	26.3%	4.0%	3.2%
CONTRA COSTA	656,331	755,200	777,700	802,900	22.3%	3.0%	3.2%
DEL NORTE	18,217	19,700	20,600	22,250	22.1%	4.6%	8.0%
EL DORADO	85,812	117,400	125,100	132,800	54.8%	6.6%	6.2%
FRESNO	514,621	604,100	625,200	646,800	25.7%	3.5%	3.5%
GLENN	21,350	23,150	23,700	24,450	14.5%	2.4%	3.2%
HUMBOLDT	108,525	114,800	117,500	120,300	10.9%	2.4%	2.4%
IMPERIAL	92,110	111,200	115,400	119,600	29.8%	3.8%	3.6%
INYO	17,895	17,950	18,150	18,450	3.1%	1.1%	1.7%
KERN	403,089	511,400	528,900	549,100	36.2%	3.4%	3.8%
KINGS	73,738	91,400	96,300	101,700	37.9%	5.4%	5.6%
LAKE	36,366	50,900	52,400	54,200	49.0%	2.9%	3.4%
LASSEN	21,661	26,250	27,300	27,500	27.0%	4.0%	0.7%
LOS ANGELES	7,477,421	8,551,500	8,652,800	8,769,900	17.3%	1.2%	1.4%
MADERA	63,116	81,300	84,600	89,100	41.2%	4.1%	5.3%
MARIN	222,592	228,600	231,500	237,000	6.5%	1.3%	2.4%
MARIPOSA	11,108	14,300	14,850	15,600	40.4%	3.8%	5.1%
MENDOCINO	66,738	75,600	77,100	79,100	18.5%	2.0%	2.6%
MERCED	134,558	168,600	172,700	179,300	33.3%	2.4%	3.8%
MODOC	8,610	9,200	9,425	9,675	12.4%	2.4%	2.7%
MONO	8,577	9,375	9,725	10,350	20.7%	3.7%	6.4%
MONTEREY	290,444	345,500	350,600	360,200	24.0%	1.5%	2.7%
NAPA	99,199	105,800	107,800	110,700	11.6%	1.9%	2.7%
NEVADA	51,645	75,500	79,100	83,000	60.7%	4.8%	4.9%
ORANGE	1,932,921	2,240,100	2,279,400	2,326,200	20.3%	1.8%	2.1%

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

TOTAL POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA COUNTIES
WITH PERCENT CHANGE

AREA	TOTAL POPULATION 1980 CENSUS	JANUARY 1988	JANUARY 1989	JANUARY 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980/ 1990	1988/ 1989	1989/ 1990
PLACER	117,247	152,700	159,100	168,000	43.3%	4.2%	5.6%
PLUMAS	17,340	19,800	20,200	20,600	18.8%	2.0%	2.0%
RIVERSIDE	663,199	946,700	1,024,600	1,110,000	67.4%	8.2%	8.3%
SACRAMENTO	783,381	961,300	992,200	1,026,800	31.1%	3.2%	3.5%
SAN BENITO	25,005	33,750	35,400	36,850	47.4%	4.9%	4.1%
SAN BERNARDINO	895,016	1,245,200	1,335,400	1,423,800	59.1%	7.2%	6.6%
SAN DIEGO	1,861,846	2,328,300	2,417,600	2,509,900	34.8%	3.8%	3.8%
SAN FRANCISCO	678,974	736,500	729,900	727,000	7.1%	-0.9%	-0.4%
SAN JOAQUIN	347,342	449,800	460,200	470,900	35.6%	2.3%	2.3%
SAN LUIS OBISPO	155,435	204,400	211,700	221,700	42.6%	3.6%	4.7%
SAN MATEO	587,329	625,200	633,000	641,000	9.1%	1.2%	1.3%
SANTA BARBARA	298,694	342,400	347,000	354,100	18.5%	1.3%	2.0%
SANTA CLARA	1,295,071	1,422,600	1,443,800	1,463,500	13.0%	1.5%	1.4%
SANTA CRUZ	188,141	224,300	230,000	235,300	25.1%	2.5%	2.3%
SHASTA	115,715	137,800	142,400	147,700	27.6%	3.3%	3.7%
SIERRA	3,073	3,520	3,520	3,620	17.8%	0.0%	2.8%
SISKIYOU	39,732	42,950	44,000	45,100	13.5%	2.4%	2.5%
SOLANO	235,203	306,800	322,000	339,800	44.5%	5.0%	5.5%
SONOMA	299,681	360,100	372,200	385,400	28.6%	3.4%	3.5%
STANISLAUS	265,900	334,000	349,700	369,000	38.8%	4.7%	5.5%
SUTTER	52,246	61,100	62,700	64,700	23.8%	2.6%	3.2%
TEHAMA	38,888	46,150	47,300	49,000	26.0%	2.5%	3.6%
TRINITY	11,858	13,650	14,100	14,250	20.2%	3.3%	1.1%
TULARE	245,738	294,700	301,000	308,400	25.5%	2.1%	2.5%
TUOLUMNE	33,928	45,050	47,100	49,050	44.6%	4.6%	4.1%
VENTURA	529,174	638,000	655,800	668,600	26.3%	2.8%	2.0%
YOLO	113,374	132,600	136,100	139,200	22.8%	2.6%	2.3%
YUBA	49,733	56,200	57,300	58,900	18.4%	2.0%	2.8%

SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Demographic Research Unit
Report 90 E-1, May 1990

The composition of the state's population, with respect to race and ethnicity, has changed significantly between 1980 and 1990. The main cause of this change has been the large number of immigrants from Asia and Latin America. Increasingly, new Californians are young Hispanics or Asians, either migrating or augmenting the population through higher-than average birth rates. Between the 1980 Census and January 1990, as well as between 1989 and 1990, the representation of non-hispanic whites has decreased, while the representation of Hispanics and Asians has increased. Hispanics are expected to comprise slightly more than one-fourth of the state's population in 1991.

TABLE 2

TOTAL POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA
BY RACE/ETHNICITY (A)

	TOTAL POPULATION AND PERCENT REPRESENTATION OF TOTAL					
	1980 CENSUS		JANUARY 1, 1989		JANUARY 1, 1990	
GROUP	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL	23,668,049	100.0%	28,701,000	100.0%	29,473,000	100.0%
WHITE (B)	15,816,166	66.8%	16,978,813	59.2%	17,225,422	58.4%
BLACK (B)	1,781,159	7.5%	2,156,675	7.5%	2,211,337	7.5%
HISPANIC	4,517,105	19.1%	6,870,926	23.9%	7,201,561	24.4%
ASIAN & OTHER (B)	1,553,619	6.6%	2,694,585	9.4%	2,834,681	9.6%

(A) These estimates are based on extrapolations of projections developed by the Demographic Research Unit of the DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE and published in Report 86 P-3 (December 1986) and Report 90 E-1 (May 1990). The data in Report 86 P-3 will not be revised until after the 1990 Census.

(B) Hispanics are not included in the counts of white, black, or Asian and other.

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of independent rounding.

SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Demographic Research Unit

Population estimates for California by sex and various age groups are listed in Table 3. Males outnumber females for all age groups through the 25-29 age group. In the 30-44 age category, males and females are present in almost equal numbers; however, for all succeeding age groups, females outnumber males in progressively larger proportions. This trend is supported further by the higher median age of the female segment of the state's population.

TABLE 3

TOTAL POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA
BY SEX AND AGE (A)

JANUARY 1, 1990

AGE COHORT	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION
ALL	29,473,000	14,531,438	14,941,562
0-4	2,359,673	1,207,531	1,152,141
5-9	2,425,495	1,236,855	1,188,639
10-14	2,002,692	1,018,829	983,863
15-19	1,957,625	1,005,636	951,989
20-24	2,220,571	1,153,284	1,067,287
25-29	2,423,195	1,222,896	1,200,299
30-34	2,687,441	1,382,797	1,304,644
35-39	2,508,215	1,265,629	1,242,585
40-44	2,168,050	1,084,149	1,083,901
45-49	1,655,509	820,722	834,787
50-54	1,342,032	660,646	681,386
55-59	1,238,053	602,317	635,736
60-64	1,228,494	574,556	653,938
65-69	1,125,698	513,666	612,033
70-74	858,981	376,148	482,833
75-79	643,483	258,407	385,076
80-84	403,719	143,276	260,443
85+	304,080	84,096	219,986
16-19	1,601,631	825,005	776,626
25-64	15,170,986	7,533,711	7,637,275
65+	3,335,960	1,375,591	1,960,370

(A) Population estimates are extrapolations of projections developed by the Demographic Research Unit of the DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE and published in Report 86 P-3 (December 1986) and Report 90 E-1 (May 1990). The data in Report 86 P-3 will not be revised until after the 1990 Census.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Demographic Research Unit

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1989

OVERVIEW

Nineteen hundred and eighty-nine became the seventh consecutive year of growth in the nation's economy. Following the 1982 recession, which was the most severe downturn in the economy since the depression of the 1930's, the nation continued to experience the longest peacetime expansion in United States history. From the depths of this most recent recession, when the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate averaged 9.7 percent in 1982, the economy has recovered to post steady gains in employment as the seasonally adjusted rate dropped to 5.3 in 1989. During this seven year expansionary period, approximately 18.9 million additional jobs were created.

The nation's economy, as measured by real Gross National Product (GNP), or the total output of goods and services, grew at a moderate 3.0 percent in 1989. The implicit price deflator for GNP, a broad measure of economy-wide inflation, remained at 3.7 percent. The consumer price index (CPI), a widely recognized measure of inflation based on the price of goods and services purchased by households, grew by 4.6 percent during the year, up slightly from 4.4 percent in 1988. The manufacturing sector continued to show improvement as employment reached 19,600,000, a 1.1 percent increase over the previous year; however, this sector's share of total employment was 18.1 percent in 1989, four percent less than in 1981. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing grew by 1.9 percent during 1989 while the average number of hours worked remained relatively stable at about 41.0 hours. Farm output, the annual volume of net farm production available for eventual human use, recovered from the 1988 drought to post a 6.9 percent annual increase.

The good economic news was offset by continuing problems with the federal deficit and the negative balance of payments. As further efforts were made to reach the target established by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation, the size of the federal deficit in constant (1982) dollars, which has remained high by historical standards, increased from $145.8 billion in 1988 to average $148.5 billion in 1989. Even with this increase, the deficit, as a percent of total GNP, remained unchanged at 3.6 percent for 1989. Increases in estimates of monies required for the bailout of the troubled savings and loan industry continued to increase and further hinder progress in reducing the size of the deficit. The trade deficit, the excess of the nation's imports versus exports of goods and services, averaged $52.6 billion in 1989, a decrease of 29.4 percent over the previous year. In fact, the trade deficit for the fourth quarter of 1989 was $47.2 billion, the lowest figure since the $36.2 billion recorded for the third quarter of 1983.

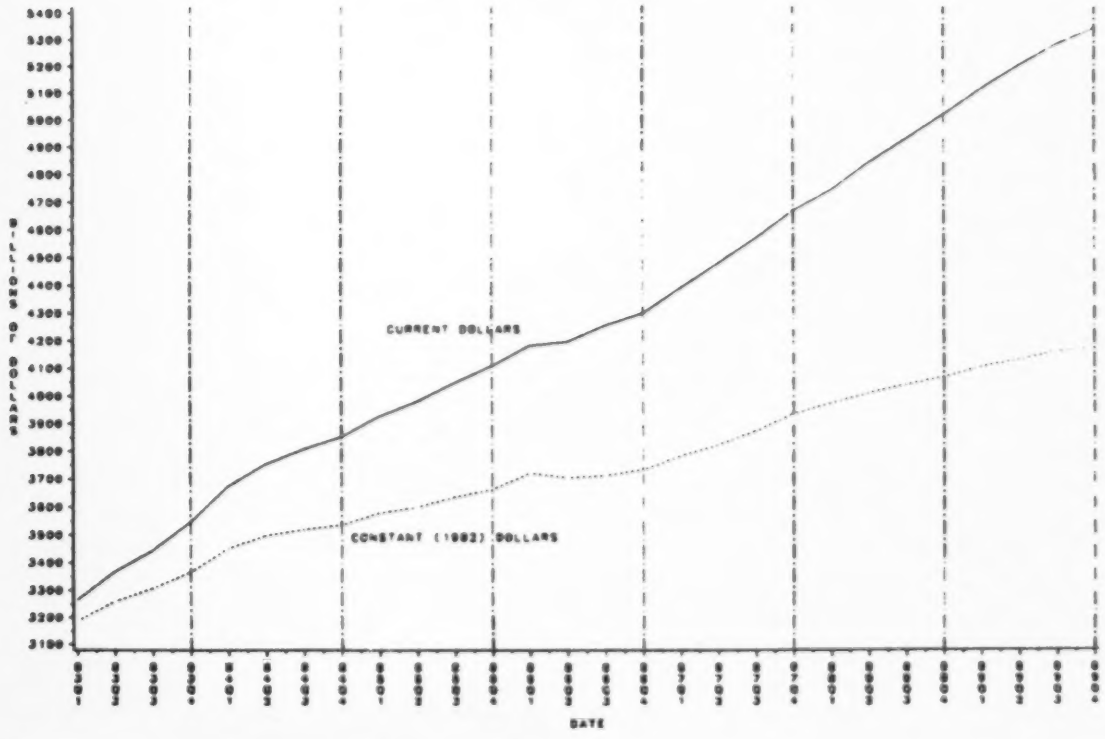
Softness in the construction industry continued as new private housing starts averaged 1,376,000 for the year, a decrease of 7.5 percent from the 1988 level. Also, output in the automobile industry, in spite of the availability of manufacturers' rebates, increased by only 0.2 percent in 1989. The overall performance of the economy was mixed, as foretold by the index of leading economic indicators, which showed consecutive monthly declines on two separate occasions during 1989. In fact, this index decreased in five of the twelve months during the year and increased by only 0.1 of a point in two others. The year came to an end without any definitive signs of an impending recession, although decreases in several indicators indicated that a slowing occurred in the nation's economy during the last quarter of 1989.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

As the current economic expansion continued, 1989 became the seventh consecutive year of growth in the nation's output of goods and services. GNP, in constant (1982) dollars, averaged $4,144.1 billion for the year (see Figure 1). This represented an annual increase of 3.0 percent in 1989 compared with a 4.6 percent increase in 1988. A contributing factor to this rather modest improvement was the trade deficit, which averaged $52.6 billion in 1989, down from $74.9 billion in 1988. The exchange rate of the dollar, relative to most other major currencies, remained comparatively stable through most of the year and contributed, in part, to the improvement in the trade deficit. While improvement in the trade deficit and increased spending by the federal government assisted GNP growth, reductions in the growth of real personal income and private domestic investment slowed total output.

FIGURE 1

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
UNITED STATES 1983–1989
(Quarterly data, seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce,
Business Conditions Digest, March 1990

INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

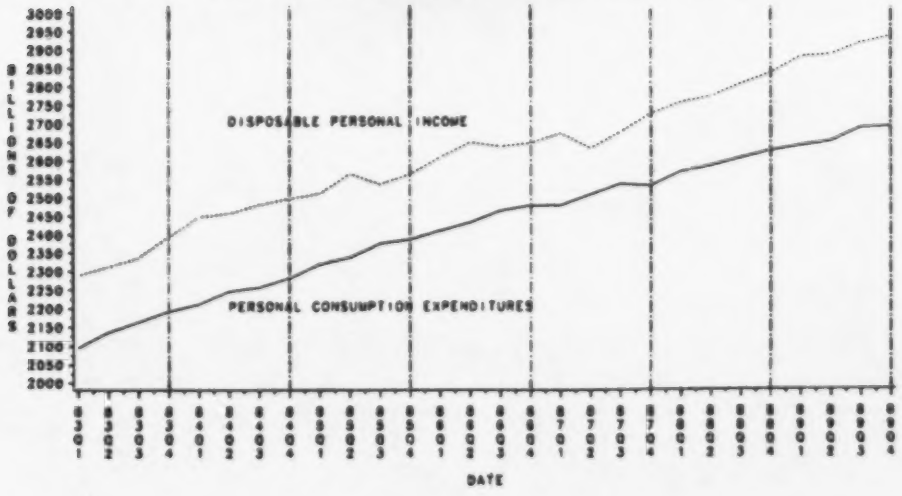
Reversing a trend noted in recent years, the rate of increase in disposable personal income exceeded, for the second consecutive year, the rate of increase in consumer spending. However, growth rates in 1989 for both real income and consumption were less than those recorded in 1988 (see Figure 2). Disposable personal income, in constant dollars, increased by 3.6 percent during 1989 compared with a 4.0 percent increase for 1988. Increases in personal consumption expenditures were again led, in absolute numbers, by spending on services, which grew in real terms by $47.5 billion or 3.7 percent. Expenditures on durable goods posted a 2.8 percent increase over the year, a noticeable decrease from the 6.2 percent increase recorded in 1988. The rather anemic increase in durable goods expenditures was primarily due to automobile sales which fell by 6.8 percent during the year. Even with a continuation of attractive financing packages, the 9,922,000 domestic and foreign cars sold in 1989 represented a decrease of 720,000 from the previous year.

SAVINGS

Personal consumption expenditures grew at an annual rate of 2.7 percent during 1989 while growth in real disposable personal income was 4.0 percent, down from the 4.4 percent recorded in 1988. As a result of the reduction in consumption expenditures, personal savings averaged 5.4 percent of disposable income in 1989, a noticeable increase over the 4.2 and 3.2 percent recorded during the previous two years. Nevertheless, this was still well below the 7.2 percent average for the period 1950 to 1980.

FIGURE 2

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES AND DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES 1983–1989
(1982 dollars)
(Quarterly data, seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce
Business Conditions Digest, March 1990

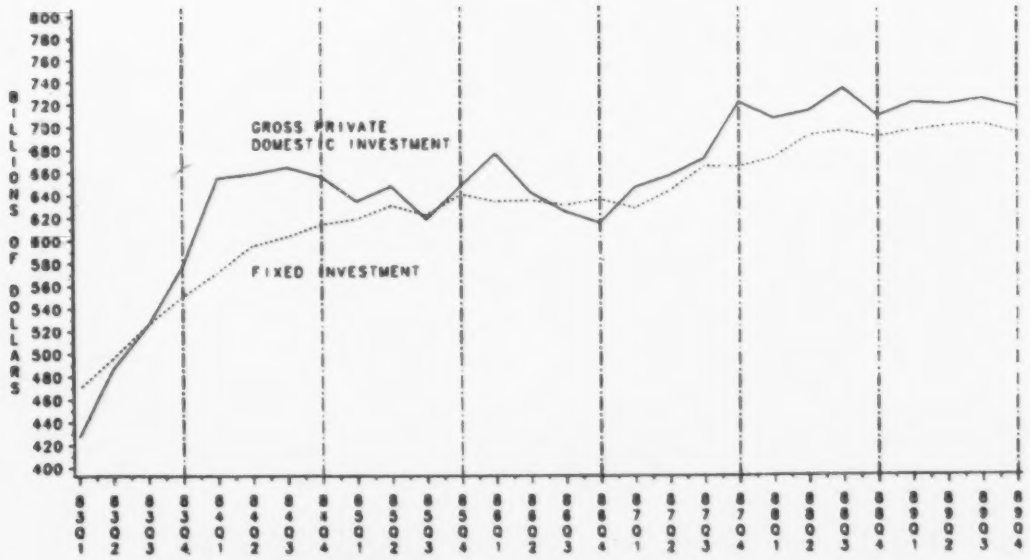
INVESTMENT

Business fixed investment, in constant (1982) dollars, increased, on an annual basis, by 1.6 percent in 1989, although a leveling off was noted during the second and third quarters. In fact, a decrease to $695.1 billion was recorded in the fourth quarter (see Figure 3). Residential investment, responding to rising interest rates, decreased at a rate of 2.9 percent during 1989. As residential investment decreased noticeably in the second and third quarters, there was a 7.0 percent decrease from the fourth quarter of 1988 to the fourth quarter of 1989. Housing starts, expressed in annual rates, fluctuated monthly between 1.3 and 1.7 million units in 1989 but averaged only 1.4 million for the year. This represented a decrease of 7.5 percent in the growth of housing stock in 1989. Investment in non-residential structures remained relatively stable through 1989 and posted a 1.8 percent decrease when compared with 1988.

The capacity utilization rate for manufacturing rose from 83.6 percent in 1988 to average 83.9 percent in 1989, as existing plant and equipment were put to greater use. Over the same period, spending on producers' durable equipment grew by 5.0 percent, down from the rather robust 16.3 percent increase recorded in 1988. Throughout 1989, business investment kept inventories at a rather moderate and constant levels, with a modest $6.0 billion increase over the average observed the previous year (see Figure 4).

FIGURE 3

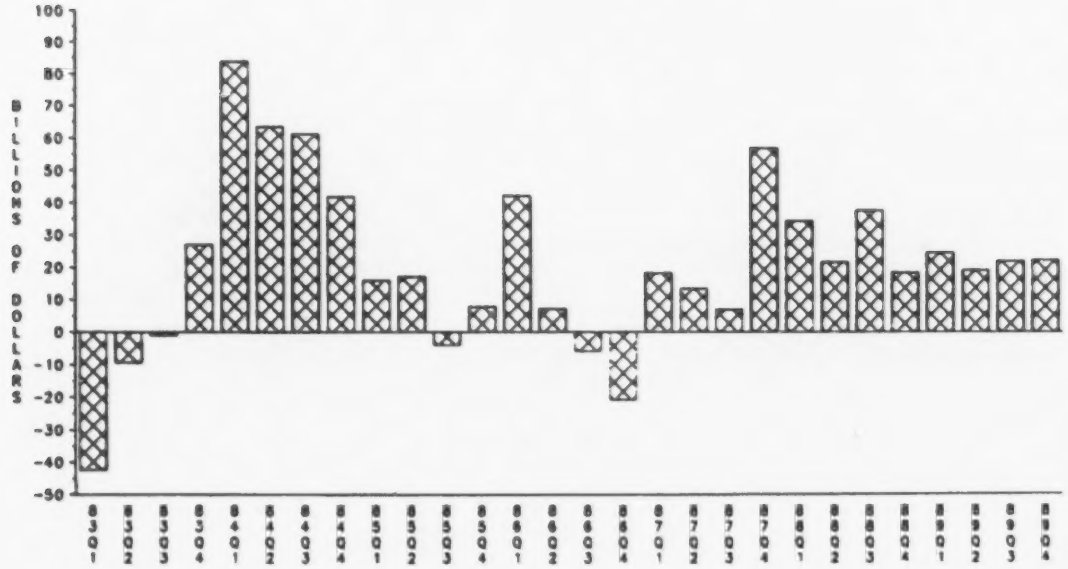
GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT
UNITED STATES 1983-1989
(1982 dollars)
(Quarterly data, seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce
Business Conditions Digest, March 1990

FIGURE 4

CHANGE IN BUSINESS INVENTORIES
UNITED STATES 1983–1989
(1982 dollars)
(Quarterly data, seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce
Business Conditions Digest, March 1990

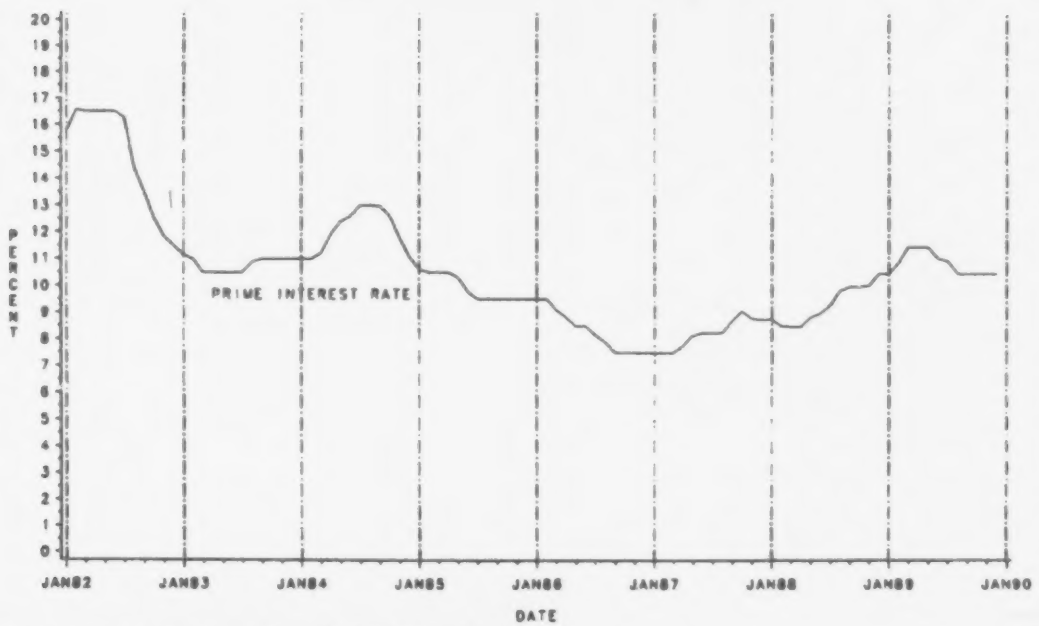
INTEREST RATES

The Federal Reserve Board continued with the restrictive monetary policy imposed in late 1987, although there was some easing during the middle of 1989. After increasing the discount rate by one-half of a point in February of 1989, the rate was left unchanged at 7.0 percent for the remainder of the year. Through its open market operations, the Federal Reserve Board did ease its restrictive stance and allowed the federal funds rate to decrease. This resulted in a similar, but lagging, movement in the prime interest rate, the rate banks charge their preferred customers. The "prime," which began the year at 10.50 percent, reached 11.50 in March, April, and May, and subsequently decreased and leveled off at 10.50 for the last five months of the year (see Figure 5). The money supply, as measured by M1 (currency, demand deposits, and other checkable deposits) decreased by 3.6 percent in 1989, compared with increases of 0.2 percent in 1988 and 3.7 percent in 1987.

New private housing units started, which dropped for the third consecutive year, averaged 1,376,000 in 1989, a decrease of 7.5 percent from the previous year. With home sales responding to movements in interest rates, the total number of existing, single-family units sold in 1989 was 3,440,000, a 4.3 percent decrease from the prior year. The total number of new houses sold in 1989 was 650,000, a 3.8 percent decrease from the 1988 total of 676,000. This is the fewest number of new single-family houses sold in any one year since the 639,000 units sold in 1984. The median price for a new home was $120,000 in 1989, a 6.7 percent increase over the cost in 1988.

FIGURE 5

PRIME INTEREST RATE BY MONTH
UNITED STATES 1982-1989



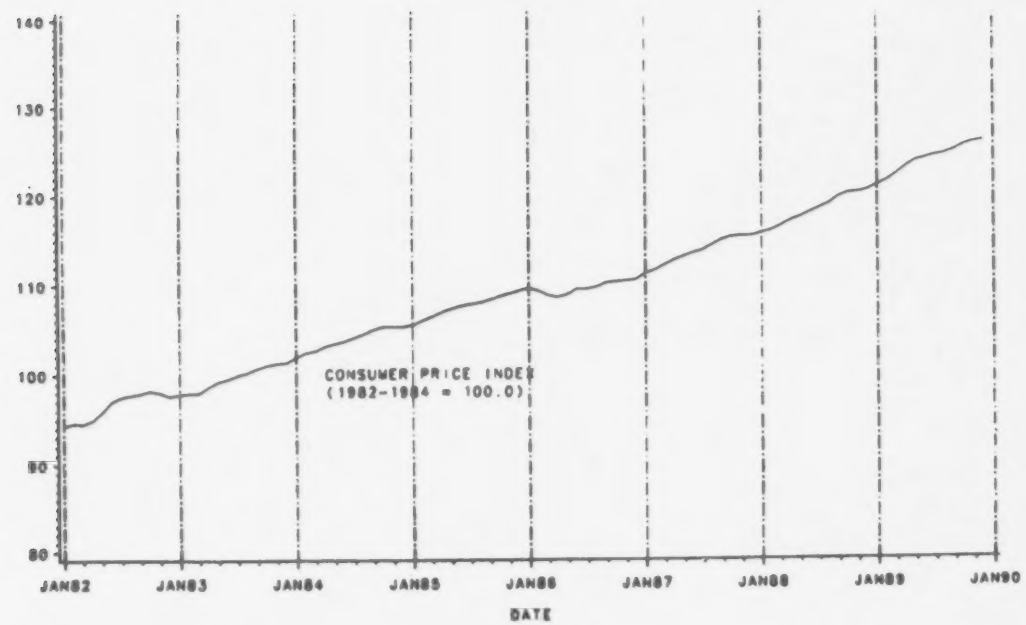
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce
Business Conditions Digest, March 1990

INFLATION

Inflation continued its moderate, but steady, increase in 1989. This past year ended with an annual increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 4.8 percent, up from the 4.1 percent reported for 1988 (see Figure 6). Even though inflation remained at a moderate level, the 4.8 rate recorded in 1989 was the highest annual rate of the current expansion. Also, this is high when compared with the average of 3.7 percent for the period 1983 through 1989. Such movements in the CPI are fairly typical as inflationary pressures increase late in a recovery. Moderate increases in food and energy prices have helped prevent a return to high inflationary rates, such as those that existed in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Producer (or wholesale) prices increased, on an annual average basis, by 5.0 percent in 1989, compared with a 4.2 percent increase in 1988.

FIGURE 6

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY MONTH
UNITED STATES 1982–1989



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce
Business Conditions Digest, March 1990

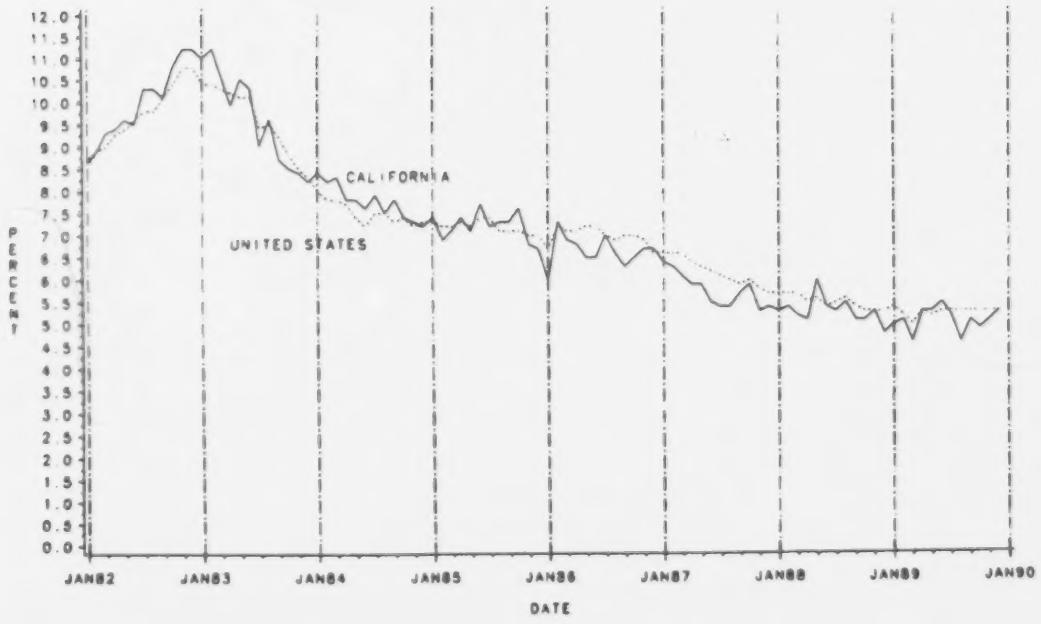
EMPLOYMENT

Civilian job growth continued to improve in 1989, although at a slower rate, as total civilian employment expanded, on an annual average basis, by 2.1 percent. This equates to an increase of 2,370,000 last year, compared with a growth rate of 2.3 percent, or 2,530,000 additional jobs, in 1988. The civilian, seasonally adjusted, unemployment rate declined from 5.4 percent in January to 5.0 percent in March, and after small movements in the rate over the next two months, it remained at 5.3 for the last six months of 1989. The highest monthly rate of the year, 5.4 percent, was significantly lower than the recession high of 10.8 percent in November and December of 1982 (see Figure 7). In fact, the annual average unemployment rate for 1989 was 5.3 percent, the lowest annual rate since the 4.9 percent recorded in 1973. From December of 1988 through December of 1989, the level of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell by 149,000, leaving 6,658,000 workers jobless.

Job growth in 1989, as measured by nonagricultural payroll data, was strongest in the service-producing industries with an annual increase of 3.2 percent, more than double the 1.5 percent growth registered by the goods-producing industries.

FIGURE 7

COMPARISON OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA 1982-1989



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce
Business Conditions Digest, March 1990

1990-1991 NATIONAL LABOR MARKET OUTLOOK

As the recovery enters its eighth year, the outlook for 1990 and 1991 calls for slower growth in the nation's employment. Factors that support this forecast are as follows:

- Slower economic growth. Several economic indicators suggested that a slowdown occurred in the latter part of 1989. That trend continued in 1990 as wage and salary employment increased marginally during the first few months of 1990. The index of leading economic indicators showed moderate fluctuations throughout 1989 and that behavior continued in 1990, as the index decreased in February after a small increase in January. Further reductions in housing starts and automobile sales in addition to a persistently large federal deficit cause concern for long-term economic growth.

- Higher inflation. The Federal Reserve Board eased its restrictive monetary policy in 1989 and maintained a similar posture in early 1990. Even without increases in interest rates, which would be expected as inflation increases, questions remain whether the Federal Reserve Board can achieve price stability and steer the economy free of a recession.

- Relatively stable oil prices. OPEC's inability to control the oversupply of crude oil on the world market suggests that energy costs will remain stable at least for the immediate future. However, this scenario will continue to dampen domestic fuel exploration and production.

- Lower defense spending. Defense spending played an important role in sustaining the current expansion. While the more significant reductions in defense expenditures are not expected until 1992, it seems likely that some restructuring will occur in the interim. These changes should contribute to a slowing in the nation's economic growth.

THE CALIFORNIA ECONOMY IN 1989

OVERVIEW

The California economy completed seven years of uninterrupted economic growth in 1989, as did the nation as a whole. A total of 2,711,200 new jobs were created in California between 1982 and 1989. During this seven-year expansion, nonagricultural wage and salary employment, a key measure of the state's economic health, grew an average 3.9 percent per year. In 1989, nonagricultural wage and salary employment grew by 3.5 percent, slightly less than the 3.6 percent growth of 1988. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 418,000 to a total of 12,521,500 in 1989. All major industrial sectors, except mining, added workers to payrolls in 1989.

On an annual average basis, California's civilian labor force grew by 385,000 individuals, reaching 14,518,000. The number of Californians employed averaged 13,780,000 for the year, an increase of 395,000 over 1988 levels. During the same period, the number of unemployed persons fell by 11,000 to average 737,000; the annual average unemployment rate declined from 5.3 percent in 1988 to a record low of 5.1 percent in 1989. In fact, the first quarter unemployment rate of 4.9 percent was the lowest since the Current Population Survey began sampling households in 1970.

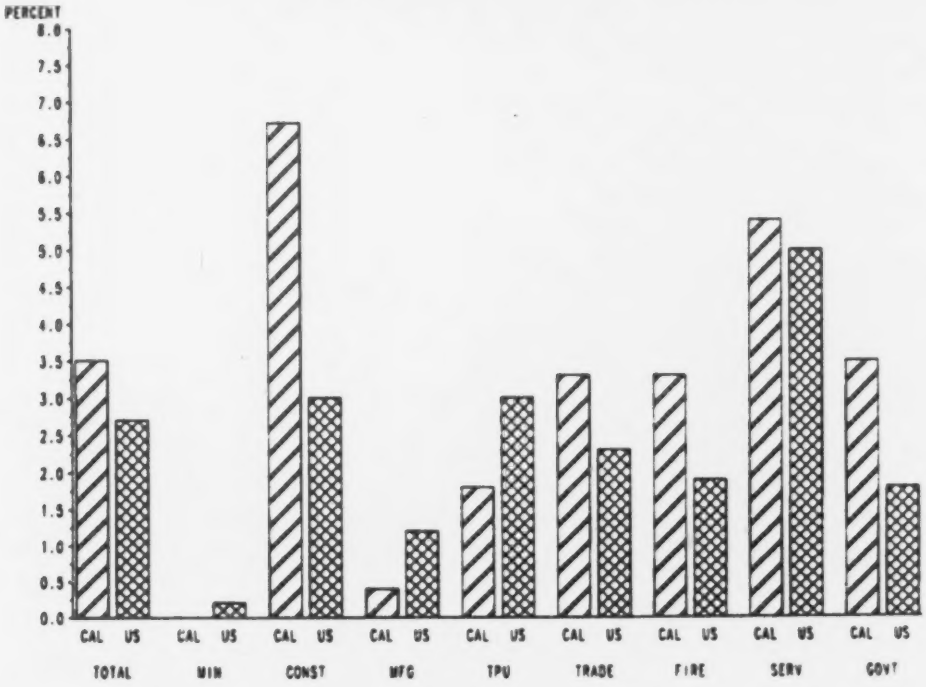
Since 1982, over the course of the current expansion, 63 percent of the job growth has been concentrated in the trade and services sectors. In 1989, these two service-producing sectors combined accounted for over 62 percent of all new jobs in California, increasing by 2.6 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. During the seven years of economic expansion, job growth in manufacturing has averaged only 1.5 percent annually. In 1989, this sector's employment grew by only 0.4 percent, adding 9,400 new jobs.

The October 1989 earthquake caused severe damage in Santa Cruz and San Benito counties, and various locations in the San Francisco Bay Area. Retail trade establishments were hardest hit, but several offsetting factors resulted in little overall change in retail employment. Employment in the construction industry actually increased following the earthquake because employers added workers for earthquake repairs. In manufacturing, there was minimal effect on employment. While the earthquake was devastating to many individuals and businesses, the overall effects on employment were relatively minor.

The 3.5 percent annual rate of nonagricultural wage and salary job growth for California in 1989 was more than the 2.8 percent growth in the rest of the nation (see Figure 8). The balance of the nation out-performed California in only three of eight nonagricultural sectors. In mining, the 0.2 percent increase was slightly more than the 1.0 decrease for California; in manufacturing, the 1.2 percent increase out paced the 0.4 percent increase; and in transportation and public utilities the balance of the nation exceeded California with a 3.0 percent increase compared with 1.8 percent.

FIGURE 8

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA AND UNITED STATES (EXCLUDING CA) 1989



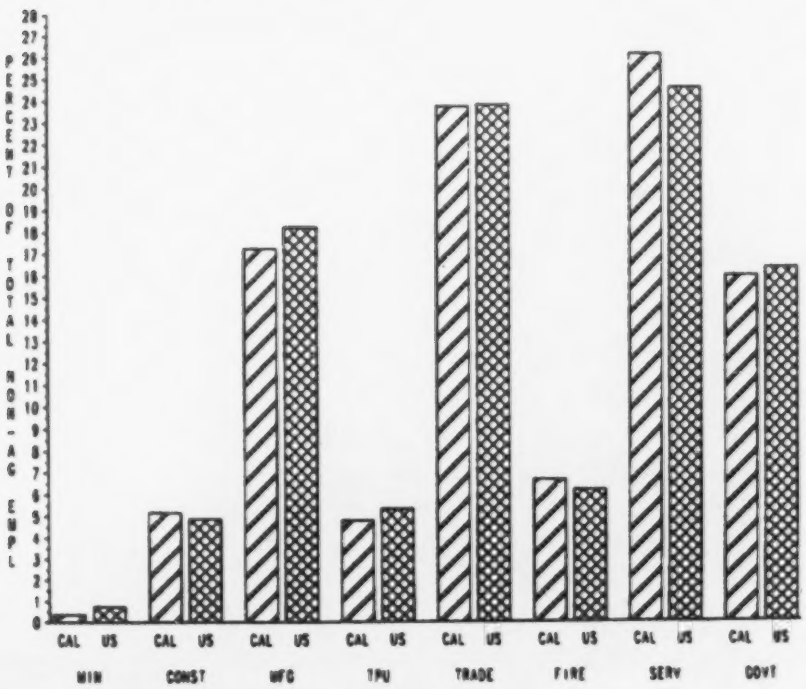
Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division and
U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Earnings, February 1990

While last year, the balance of the nation out-performed California in six of the eight major industry sectors, in 1989 it fell behind in five sectors: 3.0 percent growth in construction as compared with 6.7 percent for California; a 2.6 percent increase in trade as opposed to 3.3 percent; a 1.9 percent increase in finance, insurance and real estate in contrast to 3.6 percent for California; a 5.0 percent increase in services while California increased by 5.4 percent; and in government California increased by 3.5 percent with the balance of the nation at 1.9 percent.

Figure 9 illustrates the distribution of industrial jobs between California and the balance of the nation. As shown below, California parallels the balance of the nation in composition of employment in the major industries. Thus, the California economy reflects, except on a smaller scale, the highly diverse nature of the balance of the national economy. In 1989, as has been the case in recent years, the service industries, at 26.1 percent, comprised the largest share of the state's wage and salary employment. Together, service and trade sectors made up over 49 percent of California's nonagricultural wage and salary employment base, compared with 48 percent for the balance of the nation. Due to its lagging growth rate, the manufacturing sector in California fell slightly behind the balance of the nation in its share of total employment in 1989: 17.2 percent compared with 18.2 percent. The manufacturing base has, in fact, deteriorated in employment share over the decade in both California and the nation. In California, the manufacturing sector's share of total employment declined from 20.5 percent in 1980 to 17.2 percent in 1989.

FIGURE 9

COMPARISON OF NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MIX
CALIFORNIA AND UNITED STATES (EXCLUDING CA) 1989



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division and
U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Earnings, February 1990

1990-1991 CALIFORNIA LABOR MARKET OUTLOOK

Economic Outlook

The current economic expansion is showing signs of slowing. The slowdown began in the latter part of 1989 and has continued through the first part of 1990. Nonetheless, both the bellwether indicators and basic underlying measures point to a growing economy, albeit at a slower pace. We expect the slower pace of growth to continue during the next two years.

The GNP for the first quarter of 1990 grew at a 1.3 percent annualized rate, well below the average annual rate of 2.9 percent in 1989, but improved over the 1.1 percent for the fourth quarter of 1989. As well, the first quarter average of the index of leading indicators displayed a modest increase over the prior quarter. In California, the preliminary estimate of personal income for the first quarter of 1990 indicates a healthy growth rate of 8.3 percent over the first quarter of 1989. In addition, during the first quarter of the year, the unemployment rate was 5.1 percent, and seasonally adjusted nonagricultural payroll employment growth (annualized) was a moderate 2.4 percent. Hence, it appears that the current expansion is still alive. The weakest performance in both California and the nation is the manufacturing sector. The national index of industrial production has been flat the last three quarters. In California seasonally adjusted manufacturing employment finally showed a slight improvement with a 0.3 percent increase in the first quarter, after three consecutive quarters of marginal declines. The growth in construction, service, and trade sectors has offset these losses, and these industries will remain the mainstay of job growth in California.

The focus of concern in California is on the uncertain effects that reductions in federal defense expenditures will have on the economy. Defense expenditures in California have gradually declined, in real terms, since their peak in 1985. Related declines in some components of the manufacturing sector have been offset by increased production of commercial aircraft and other high-tech products. However, with the recent easing of East/West tensions in Europe and expected shrinkage of United States military procurements, the reductions in defense spending are expected to become much more significant in the 1990's. While the significant defense budget cuts are not expected until after 1992, it is probable, in the interim, that some restructuring will occur with the major defense contractors. We anticipate that these changes will contribute to the slowing of California's economic growth.

CALIFORNIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

California's labor force grew at an annual rate of 3.8 percent in the 1970's, and then slowed to a 2.5 percent average annual rate of growth in the 1980's. This trend is expected to continue as new entrants to the labor force decline. The maturing of the "baby boom" generation formed the major source of new entrants during the last three decades, with their aging, working-age youth now forming a smaller share of California's population. With declining immigration into the state and the slowing in the growth of labor force participation by women, we expect the labor force to grow at a considerably slower rate in the 1990's.

The California labor force is expected to grow at an annual rate of 1.3 percent in 1990 and 2.5 percent in 1991 compared with 2.7 percent in 1989. The labor force is expected to average 14,704,900 individuals in 1990, increasing to 15,077,600 in 1991.

CALIFORNIA CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

Annual employment growth is expected to increase by 1.0 percent in 1990 and 2.4 percent in 1991. These increases are considerably less than the 2.7 and 2.9 percent increase in 1988 and 1989, respectively. These declines in employment growth are a consequence of the declining growth of the labor force and the continued softening of the California economy. The number of employed in California is expected to average 13,917,100 in 1990 and 14,255,800 in 1991.

CALIFORNIA CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Weaker employment growth is expected in 1990 and 1991; however, this will not cause significant increases in unemployment due to the slower growth rate in California's labor force. Therefore, the number of unemployed is expected to increase by 6.8 percent in 1990 and by 4.3 percent in 1991. The resulting unemployment rates are expected to be 5.4 percent on an average annual basis in both 1990 and 1991.

The number of jobless in California dipped to a 10-year low in 1989 at 737,400. It is expected that the number of unemployed workers will increase in 1990 to an annual average of 787,800, followed by an increase to 821,700 workers in 1991.

TABLE 4

CALIFORNIA LABOR MARKET FORECAST

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(In Percent)
1990: II - 1991: IV

1989:	QUARTER I	II	III	IV	ANNUAL AVERAGE	ANNUAL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
LABOR FORCE	14,351.0	14,446.0	14,619.0	14,651.0	14,518.0	385	2.7%
EMPLOYMENT	13,646.0	13,674.0	13,890.0	13,907.0	13,780.0	395	2.9%
UNEMPLOYMENT	705.0	772.0	729.0	744.0	737.0	-11	-1.4%
RATE	4.9%	5.3%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%		

1990:	QUARTER I	II(F)	III(F)	IV(F)	ANNUAL AVERAGE	ANNUAL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
LABOR FORCE	14,533.3	14,656.8	14,766.8	14,862.7	14,704.9	187	1.3%
EMPLOYMENT	13,788.3	13,865.4	13,954.6	14,060.2	13,917.1	138	1.0%
UNEMPLOYMENT	745.0	791.5	812.2	802.6	787.8	50	6.8%
RATE	5.1%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%		

1991:	QUARTER I(F)	II(F)	III(F)	IV(F)	ANNUAL AVERAGE	ANNUAL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
LABOR FORCE	14,959.4	15,041.6	15,116.8	15,192.4	15,077.6	373	2.5%
EMPLOYMENT	14,136.6	14,229.4	14,300.5	14,356.8	14,255.8	339	2.4%
UNEMPLOYMENT	822.8	812.2	816.3	835.6	821.7	34	4.3%
RATE	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%		

NOTE: ROMAN NUMERALS REFER TO QUARTERS; F = FORECAST.
DETAIL MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: EDD, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION, JUNE 1990

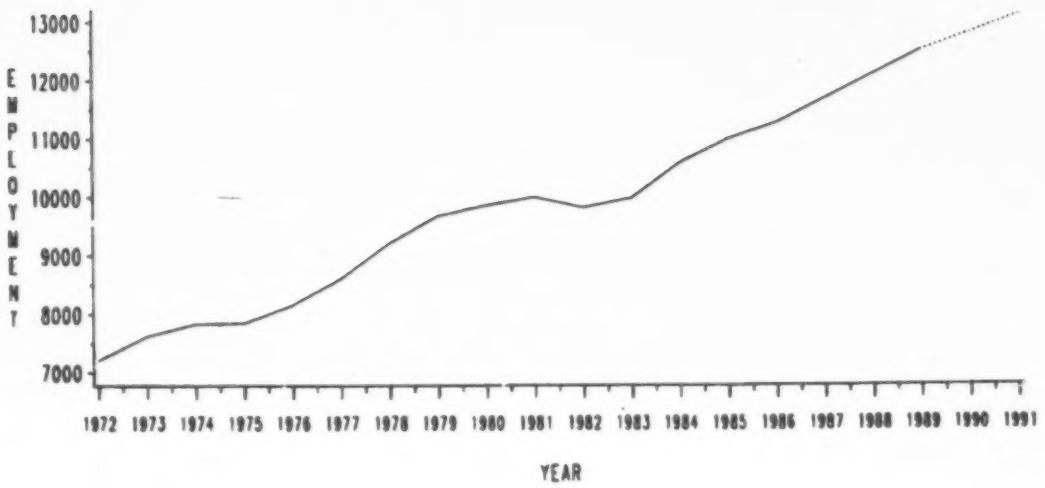
CALIFORNIA WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in California grew by nearly 418,000 or 3.5 percent, in 1989. In both absolute numbers and percentage change the 1989 increase was less than 1988. Nonetheless, 1989 was the seventh consecutive year of job growth; since 1982 more than 2,700,000 new jobs have been created in California. As in 1988, most of the increase was in services and trade; combined the two sectors contributed 63 percent of all new employment in 1989.

Economic growth is expected to decline in 1990 and remain constant in 1991. The outlook for 1990 anticipates wage and salary employment to grow by 2.4 percent, an increase of 296,000 jobs. In 1991 an increase of 2.4 percent, 312,000 jobs, is expected (see Table 5). Total wage and salary employment is estimated to average 12,818,000 in 1990 and 13,130,000 in 1991 (see Figure 10).

FIGURE 10

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972–1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

TABLE 5

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FORECAST
FOR CALIFORNIA
(ANNUAL AVERAGES IN THOUSANDS)

INDUSTRY	1989	1990(F)	1991(F)	NUMERIC CHANGE 89/90	PERCENT CHANGE 89/90	NUMERIC CHANGE 90/91	PERCENT CHANGE 90/91
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	12,522	12,818	13,130	296	2.4%	312	2.4%
MINING	42	41	41	-1	-1.4%	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	644	663	679	19	3.0%	16	2.4%
MANUFACTURING	2,159	2,163	2,182	4	0.2%	19	0.9%
NONDURABLES	712	725	743	13	1.8%	18	2.5%
DURABLES	1,447	1,438	1,439	-9	-0.6%	1	0.1%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	600	608	614	9	1.4%	6	1.0%
TRADE	2,968	3,045	3,137	77	2.6%	92	3.0%
WHOLESALE	767	794	824	27	3.5%	29	3.7%
RETAIL	2,201	2,251	2,313	50	2.3%	63	2.8%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	836	860	877	24	2.8%	17	2.0%
SERVICES	3,272	3,386	3,515	115	3.5%	129	3.8%
GOVERNMENT	2,002	2,052	2,085	50	2.5%	33	1.6%

NOTE: F = Forecast; Detail may not add to totals due to rounding

SOURCE: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, June 1990

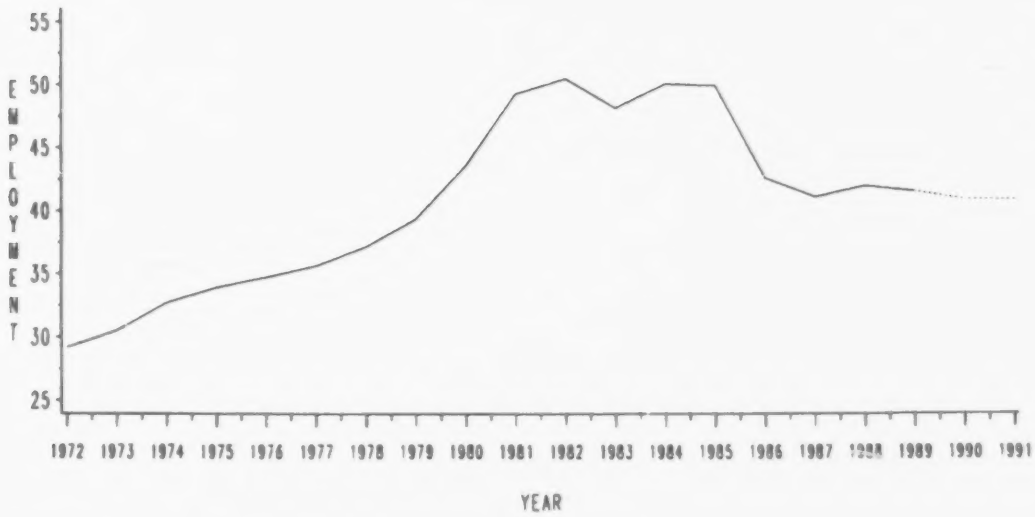
MINING

Mining employment in California decreased by 400 in 1989, to an annual total of 41,600 jobs. Due mainly to the oil price collapse in 1986, employment in mining has decreased four out of the last five years; the only year to register an increase was 1988. Oil and gas extraction represents, by far, the largest mining component, as California is a major producer of crude oil and natural gas in the United States. This sector lost 700 jobs during 1989.

Employment in mining is expected to remain nearly constant over the next two years. Fuel mining, which represents over three-quarters of the jobs in this sector, has suffered from the flat demand and a worldwide surplus of crude oil, with little change expected in domestic production. The outlook for mining employment anticipates no significant change in 1990 and 1991, with employment totals of approximately 41,000.

FIGURE 11

MINING EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

CONSTRUCTION

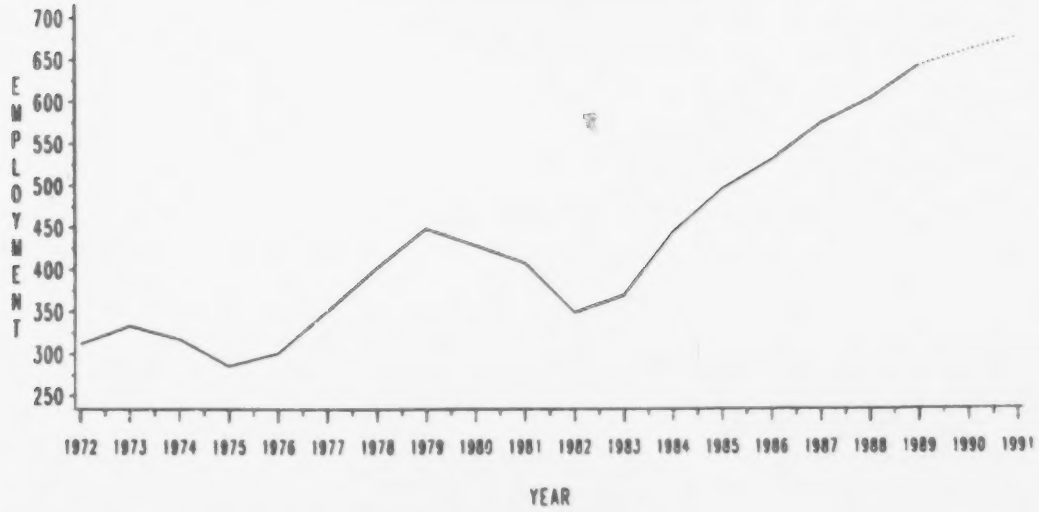
Construction employment in 1989 provided an additional 40,300 new jobs in California. This 6.7 percent job growth in construction was higher than the 5.0 growth in 1988.

The construction industry was the fastest (on a percentage basis) growing sector in California. This increase occurred in spite of the declining affordability in single-family units. Permits for new housing units actually declined by 7.0 percent in 1989. However, the construction on residential alterations and additions rose 17.9 percent in constant dollars (measured in permit valuations) in 1989. It appears that rising real estate values have stimulated the remodeling industry. The special trade component with the greatest increase added 29,400 jobs, a 7.9 percent increase, while general building contractors and heavy construction employers added an additional 6,900 and 4,000 employees to their payrolls, respectively.

Construction activity is greatly affected by economic expansions and contractions as housing and nonresidential demand is sensitive to changes in the interest rate and personal income. With the expected decline in growth of the California economy, fairly high mortgage rates, and slowing growth in personal income, we anticipate construction employment to slow to a 3.0 percent growth rate in 1990 and then to 2.4 percent in 1991.

FIGURE 12

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

MANUFACTURING

Since the 1982 recession, employment in the goods-producing sectors of the economy, particularly manufacturing, has decreased steadily as a percent of total employment. Since 1982, employment in manufacturing has exhibited some increases and decreases from year to year. During the last two years, employment in manufacturing has shown increases; however, the growth has been limited. Manufacturing employment in California grew only .4 percent in 1989, lower than the rate of 2.0 percent in 1988. A total of 9,400 new jobs were created in 1989 reaching the annual average total of 2,158,600. The largest sector, durable goods, grew by 0.1 percent with 800 jobs, and nondurable goods grew by 1.2 percent adding 8,600 employees to the payrolls.

The employment in the durable goods sector suffered in 1989 because of defense spending cutbacks. This resulted in job losses in the aerospace sector, particularly aerospace instruments. One bright spot for the aerospace sector, which lost 11,400 jobs during the year, was the aircraft industry which grew by 1.6 percent, mainly due to a strong demand for commercial aircraft. The diversity of California's durable goods sector helped to offset the losses in aerospace, so that over the year, employment increased by 0.1 percent or 800 jobs.

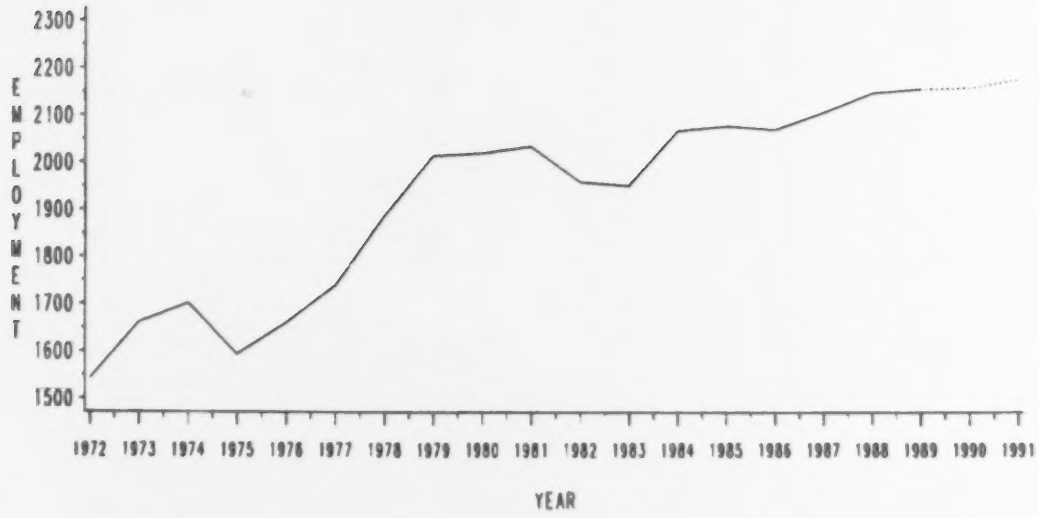
The nondurable goods industries in California have outperformed the nation in recent years, and 1989 was not an exception. California has held this edge due mainly to a large pool of labor and relatively low wages in industries such as apparel and other textiles. In 1989 the nondurable goods employment increased by 8,600 or 1.2 percent. The largest absolute growth was in the apparel industry which gained 4,100 jobs during the year.

The future outlook of California's manufacturing sector is clouded by the uncertain effects that the reductions in federal defense expenditures will have. Since peaking in 1985, real dollar federal outlays for defense equipment have declined with more significant cuts anticipated beginning in 1992. As a result of these developments, it is expected that there will be some restructuring in the defense industry during 1990 and 1991, resulting in further decreases in employment in the aerospace sector. The other durable good industries should not decline, but growth will be slow. The durable goods industries are expected to lose 9,000 jobs in 1990 but gain 1,000 jobs in 1991.

It is anticipated that the nondurable goods sector will do better than the durable goods sector during the next two years. Continued growth will occur in all sectors except food and kindred products. Employment in the nondurable goods sector will increase by 13,000 and 18,000 in 1990 and 1991, respectively.

FIGURE 13

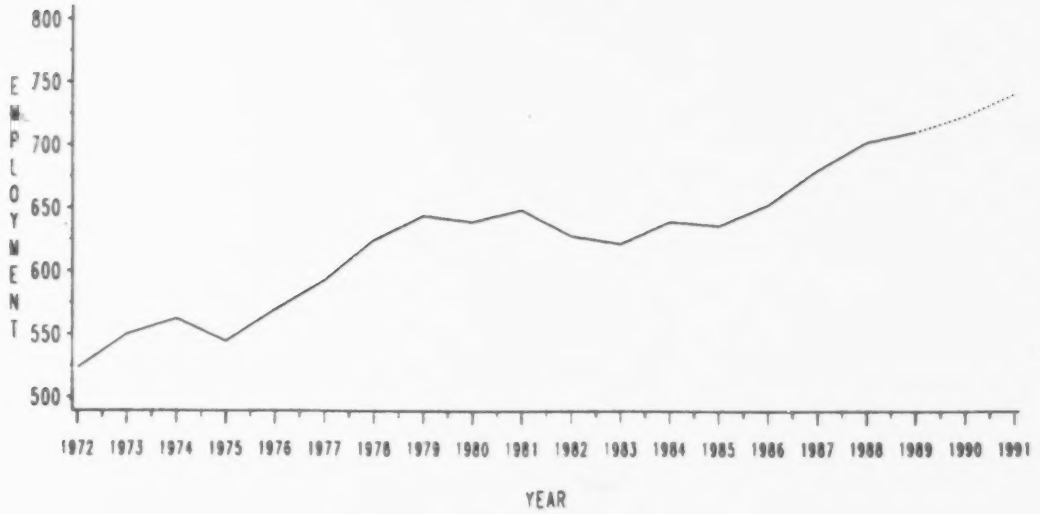
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

FIGURE 14

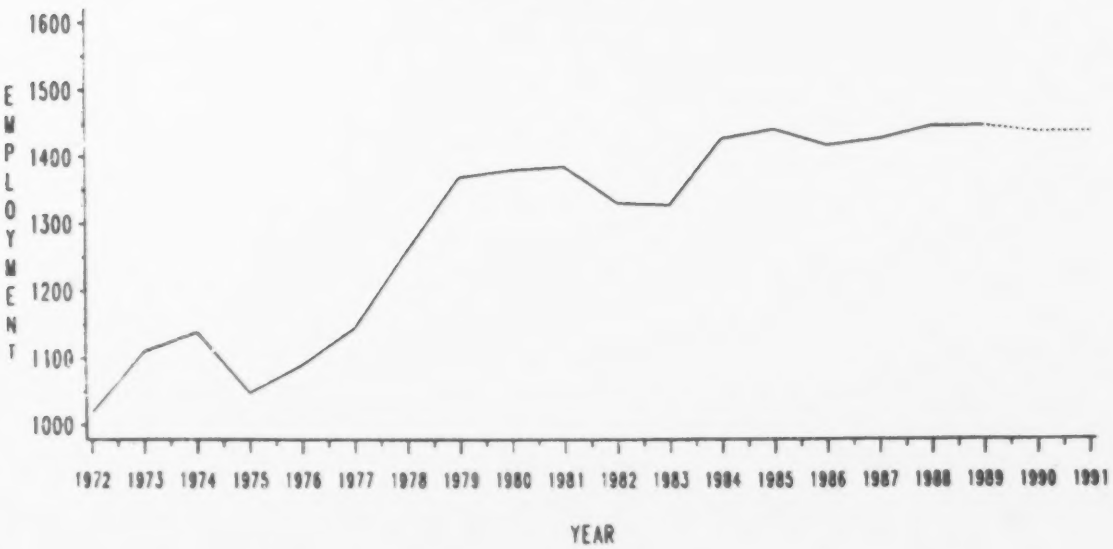
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

FIGURE 15

DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

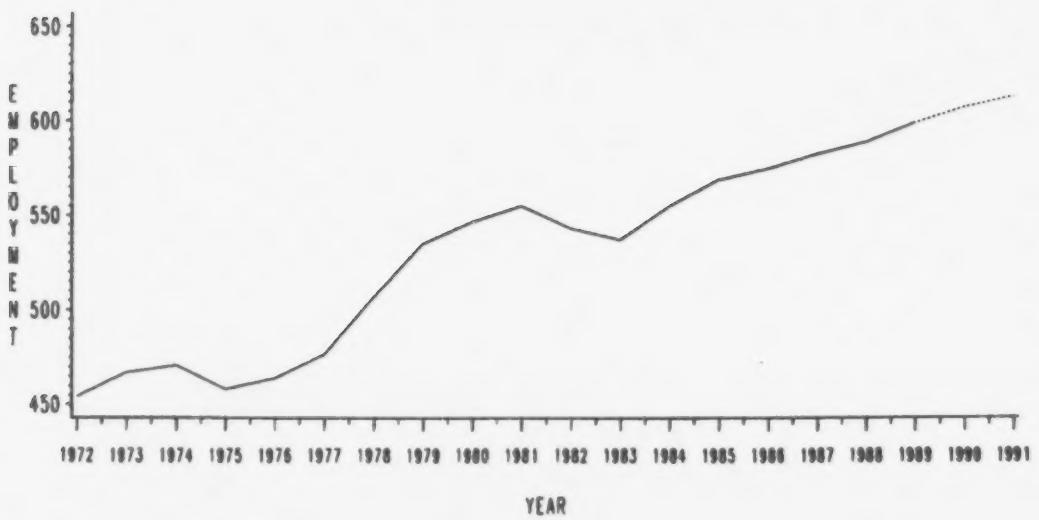
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Job growth in transportation and public utilities did not match the overall economic growth of the state. A total of 10,500 jobs were added in 1989, less than two percent growth. The increase in employment came from the transportation sector which added 13,300 jobs. This sector benefited from an increase in trucking and warehousing which gained 5,700 jobs and air transportation which added 4,300. The communication and utility sector did not participate in the employment growth, as this sector lost 2,900 during the year.

We anticipate slower growth in this sector in 1990 and 1991. Transportation and public utilities jobs will increase by 1.4 percent in 1990, meaning that 9,000 new jobs are expected, and another 6,000 jobs will be added in 1991, a 1.0 percent gain.

FIGURE 16

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972–1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

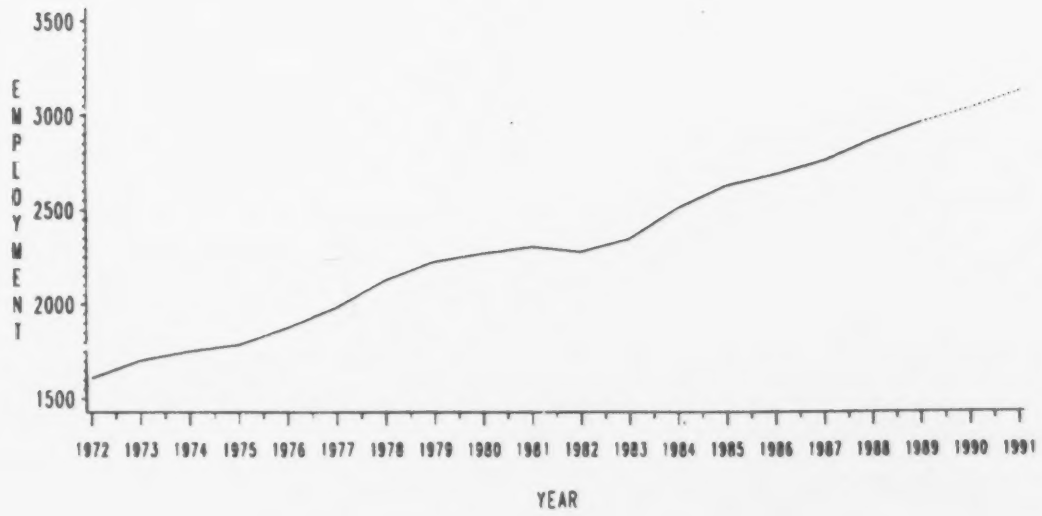
Wholesale and retail trade employment has consistently lagged behind the service sector in absolute job growth in California. In 1989, 94,000 new trade jobs were added, an increase of 3.3 percent, which represented over 22 percent of all new jobs created in the state. This job growth is consistent with the increase in sales activity in California over the past year.

The rate of growth in the wholesale sector out-paced retail employment growth, adding 37,200 new jobs, or 5.1 percent. Retail trade added 56,800 workers to the payrolls, an increase of 2.6 percent. The rate of growth in wholesale and retail trade was only slightly slower than the rate in 1988.

In line with the anticipated slowing of the California economy in 1990 and slightly slower growth in taxable sales, the trade sector is expected to grow by 2.6 percent, adding 77,000 new jobs. Of this total, 27,000 will be added to the wholesale component and retail will add 50,000 jobs. The rate of job growth in the trade sector is expected to be nearly the same in 1991, 3.0 percent, with a total of 92,000 new trade sector jobs created in 1991.

FIGURE 17

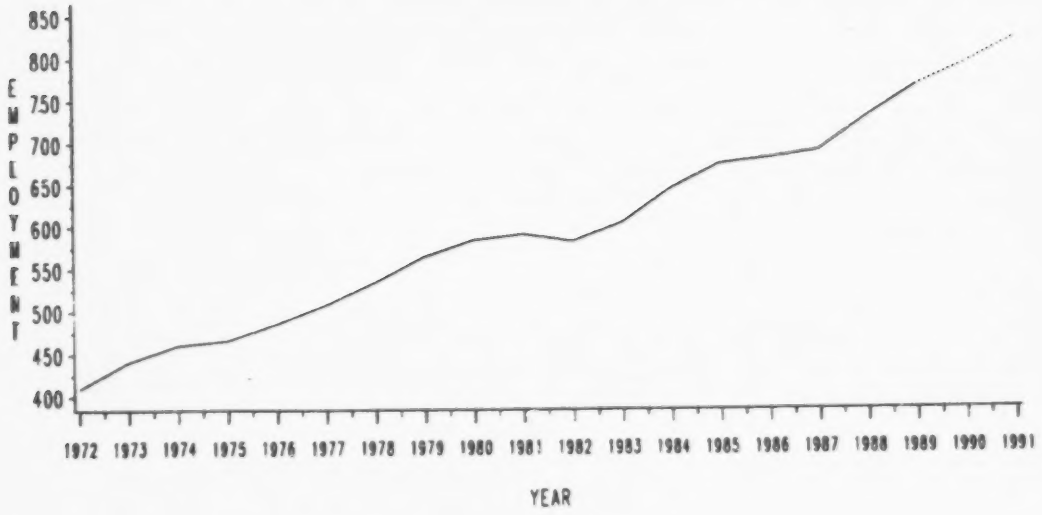
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

FIGURE 18

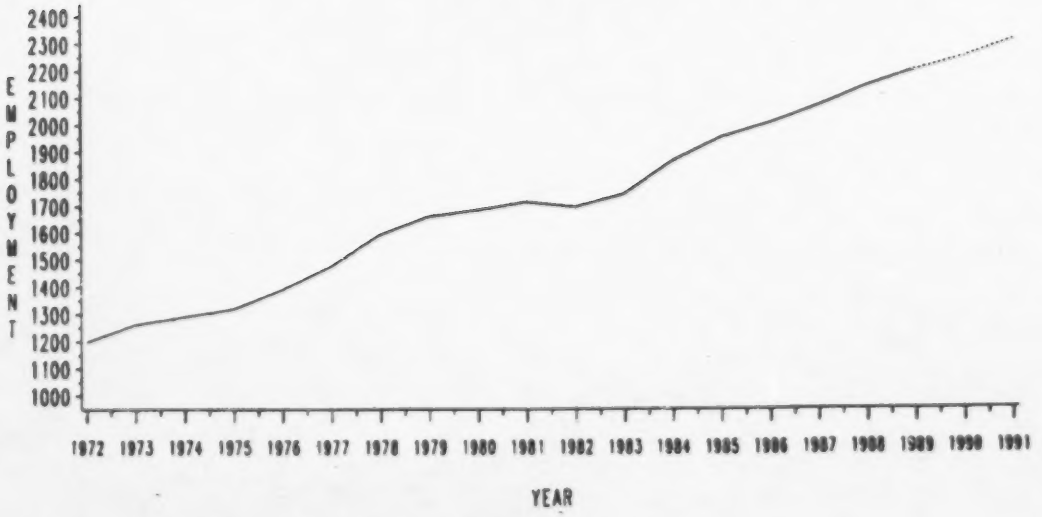
WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

FIGURE 19

RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

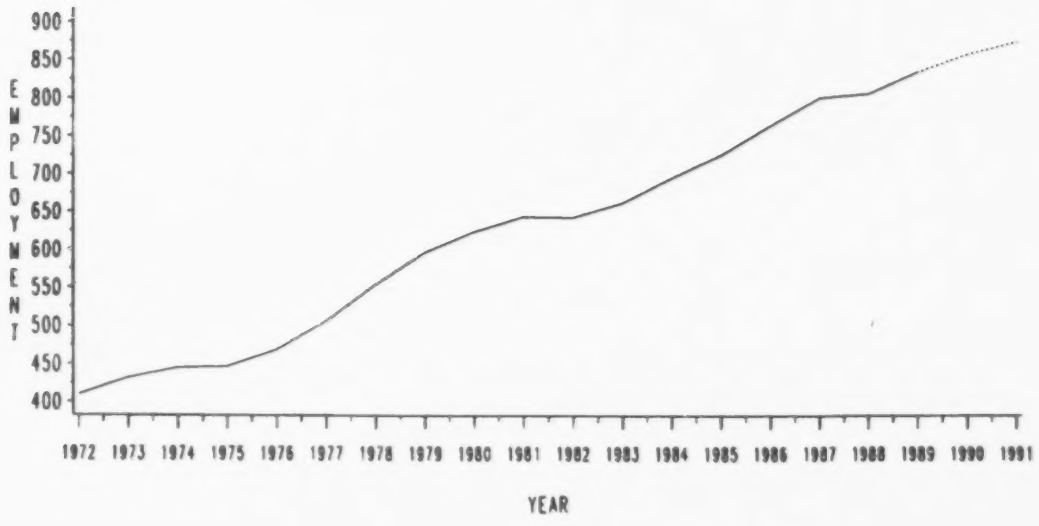
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector advanced by 3.6 percent in 1989, rebounding from only an 0.8 percent increase in 1988. Recovering from problems in 1988, the finance institutions increased employment by 9,500 or 2.4 percent in 1989. Although there were layoffs in certain segments of the financial service industry, other segments within the industry continued to expand, especially in international banking in Southern California. A very strong demand for houses, especially resale homes, helped to add 13,300 jobs, an increase of 7.0 percent, to the real estate industry in 1989.

With the declining affordability in single-family units and slower population growth, the growth in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries is expected to be only 2.8 percent, or 24,000 more jobs in 1990. In 1991 employment will increase by 17,000, or 2.0 percent.

FIGURE 20

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

SERVICES

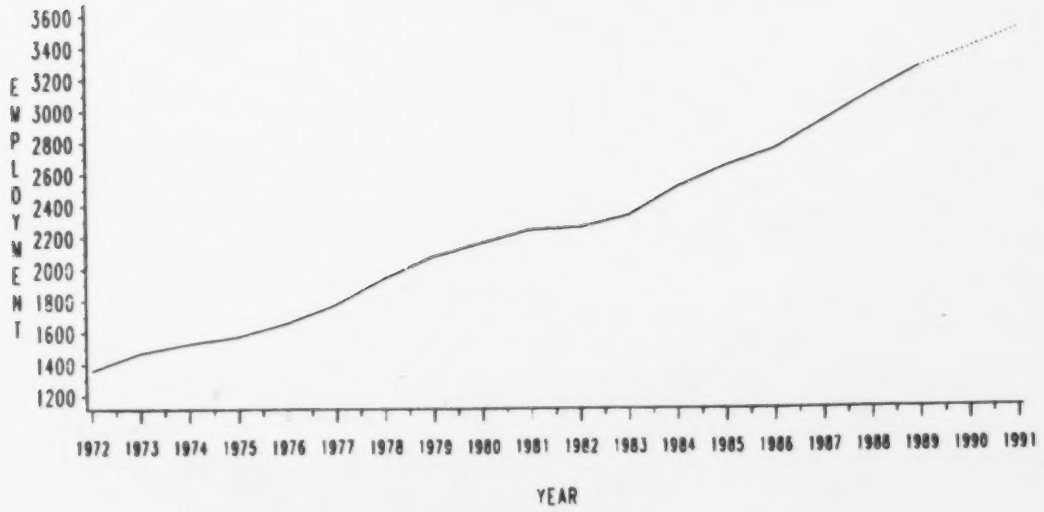
The services sector, which accounted for over 40 percent of all new nonagricultural wage and salary jobs created in 1989, grew by 5.4 percent during the year; this was slightly less than the growth in 1988. Approximately 167,400 new jobs were created in the service industries, with over 59 percent of the growth concentrated in the business services, health services, and engineering and management components. The business services component advanced by 6.8 percent with 45,100 new jobs. Engineering and management increased by 7.9 percent or 27,200 jobs. Health services also had a healthy increase in employment of 26,900 or 3.7 percent. All the remaining components exhibited increases in employment during the year.

In 1990 the service-related industries are again expected to provide the major share of new jobs in California. However, the growth will be less than in 1989. The slowdown in growth will be, in part, due to the slow growth in manufacturing. Employment in the business services industry is directly and indirectly related to the production, marketing, accounting, and legal functions of firms engaged in manufacturing.

This sector, in terms of numbers of new jobs, should rank first in 1990 and 1991. In 1990, we project that over 38 percent of all new jobs will be in services. It is anticipated that this sector will grow by 3.5 percent in 1990 and 3.8 percent in 1991, adding 115,000 and 129,000 new jobs, respectively. Employment levels in this industry are projected to exceed 3,380,000 in 1990 and 3,510,000 in 1991.

FIGURE 21

SERVICES EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

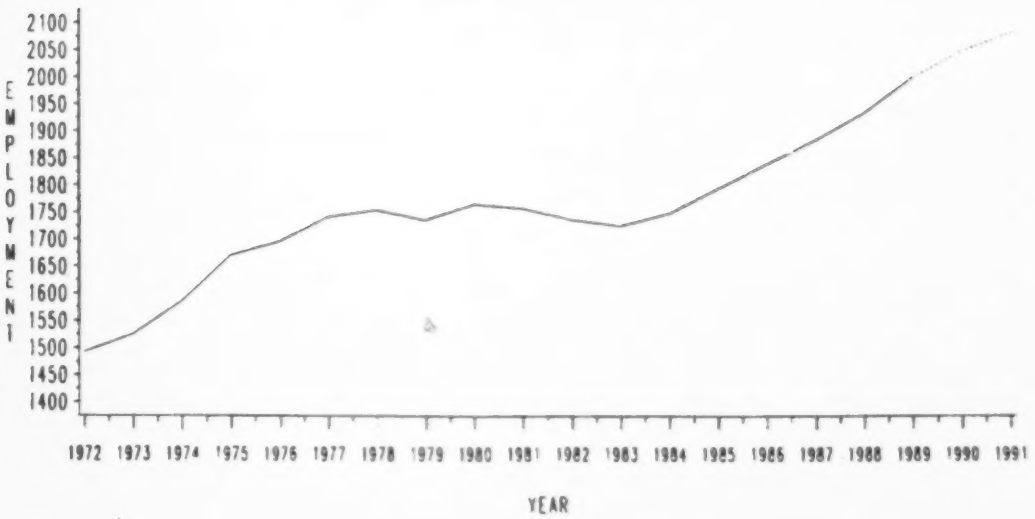
GOVERNMENT

The government sector, as a whole, posted a 3.5 percent gain in 1989 with the addition of 68,000 new jobs. This increase represents the largest absolute and percentage increase in job growth for this sector in this decade. All components in the government sector experienced an increase in employment, although that increase, in some cases, was relatively small. Major gains noted in government employment in 1989 were in state and local government. Both of these sectors expanded employment by more than 3.5 percent. State government added 12,400 jobs and local government added another 52,600 in 1989. Employment in the federal government component in 1989 increased by only 0.9 percent or 3,100 jobs.

In the next two years the growth in state and local government will decrease due to tighter budgets. Our forecast calls for an additional 50,000 government jobs created in 1990 and 33,000 created in 1991. It is anticipated that growth will be 2.5 percent in 1990 and 1.6 percent in 1991.

FIGURE 22

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
CALIFORNIA 1972-1991
(In thousands)



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division

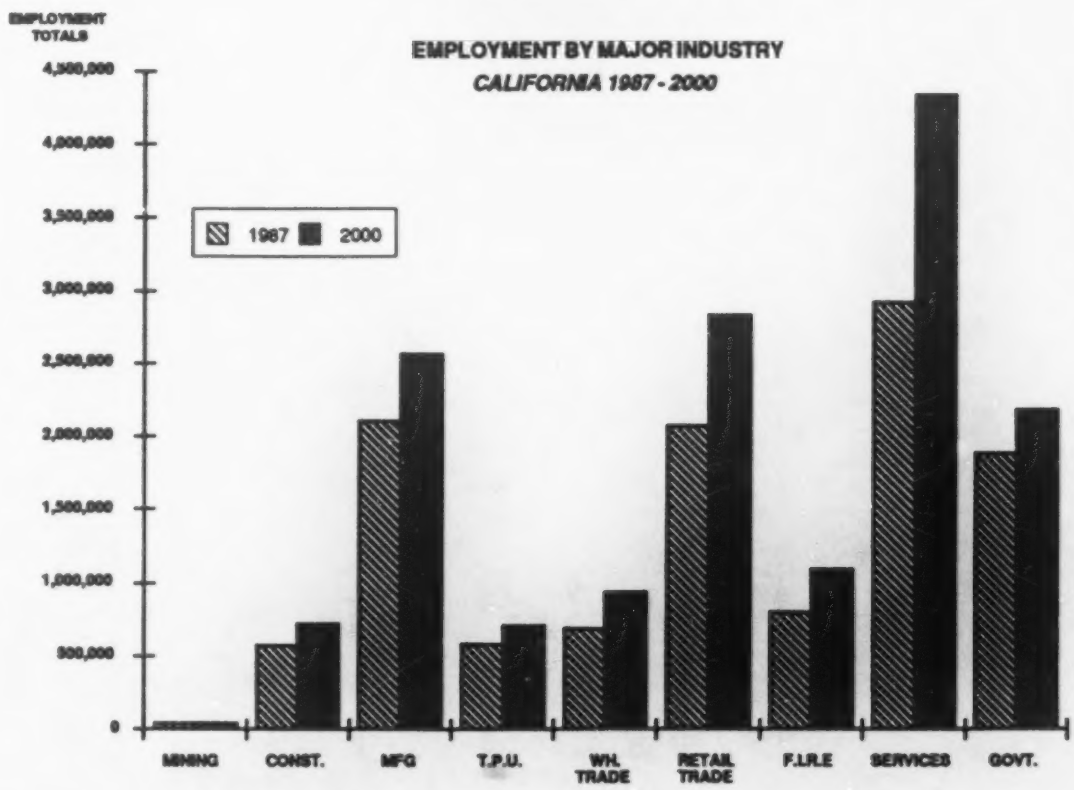
1987–2000 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Projections of employment by industry are a measure of expectations regarding employment demands and, as such, serve as an important determinant of expectations with respect to the occupational structure of employment over the projection period. It is important to note that the year 2000 projections presented in this report are based on industrial employment trends noted in California between 1972 and 1987. Even though fluctuations in the economy may cause actual values to vary from those projected, the trends should still be valid. It is these trends, not cyclical fluctuations, that form the basis for the projections. A more comprehensive discussion of these data are presented in Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation, California 1987–2000.

The major trends in industrial employment over the thirteen–year forecast period are depicted in Figure 23 and Table 6. The analysis and review which follows focuses on the significant trends among industries within the major industrial groups.

FIGURE 23

INDUSTRY PROFILE
CALIFORNIA
1987–2000



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Occupational Information Group

TABLE 6

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA
1987-2000

INDUSTRY TITLE	1987 EMPLOYMENT	1987 PERCENT	2000 EMPLOYMENT	2000 PERCENT	NUMERIC CHANGE 1987-2000	PERCENT CHANGE 1987-2000
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	11,679,300	100.0%	15,431,400	100.0%	3,752,100	32.1%
MINING	41,200	0.4%	41,800	0.3%	600	1.5%
CONSTRUCTION	574,500	4.9%	722,400	4.7%	147,900	25.7%
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	2,107,800	18.0%	2,567,300	16.6%	459,500	21.8%
DURABLE GOODS	1,428,000	12.2%	1,725,700	11.2%	297,700	20.8%
NONDURABLE GOODS	679,800	5.8%	841,600	5.5%	161,800	23.8%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	582,700	5.0%	708,600	4.6%	125,900	21.6%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	2,761,900	23.6%	3,771,400	24.4%	1,009,500	36.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE	689,600	5.9%	937,000	6.1%	247,400	35.9%
RETAIL TRADE	2,072,300	17.7%	2,834,400	18.4%	762,100	36.8%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	800,700	6.9%	1,093,700	7.1%	293,000	36.6%
SERVICES	2,926,700	25.1%	4,345,600	28.2%	1,418,900	48.5%
GOVERNMENT	1,883,800	16.1%	2,180,600	14.1%	296,800	15.8%
FEDERAL	349,700	3.0%	364,800	2.4%	15,100	4.3%
STATE AND LOCAL	1,534,100	13.1%	1,815,800	11.8%	281,700	18.4%

NOTE: Sum of detail may not match total for a particular industry because of independent rounding.

SOURCE: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Occupational Information Group

Total wage and salary employment for California is projected to increase by almost 3.8 million between 1987 and the year 2000 (see Table 6). Annual average employment in the year 2000 is expected to number 15,431,400, a 32.1 percent increase over the 1987 average of 11,679,300.

MINING

The mining sector in California, which includes activities primarily associated with oil and gas extraction, comprised over 78 percent of employment in this sector in 1987. After growing throughout the 1970's and early 1980's, employment in mining declined sharply between 1984 and 1987 because of an increase in worldwide supplies of crude oil. This led to a reduction in the number of jobs in the crude petroleum and natural gas component. During the projection period, employment in mining is not expected to reach previous levels. Because of expected increases in U.S. petroleum imports, mitigated to some extent by increases in oil prices, the number of jobs in mining is projected to add only 600 jobs between 1987 and the year 2000; this represents an annual growth rate of only 0.1 percent.

CONSTRUCTION

Employment growth in the construction sector is projected to increase by 147,900 new jobs between 1987 and the year 2000, a growth rate of 25.7 percent for this period. This growth rate is slightly less than the overall industry growth rate of 32.1 percent and reflects an anticipated slowing in housing construction as we approach the year 2000. Slower population growth and a gradual aging of the population coupled with a reduction in the rate of new household formation account for this. Within the construction sector, special trade contractors are expected to increase by 30 percent, or 105,400 jobs. The special trades will increase their share of total construction employment from about 61 percent in 1987 to 63 percent in the year 2000.

MANUFACTURING

The 1970's and 1980's have been characterized by the relative decline of jobs in the goods-producing industries, the majority of which are in the manufacturing sector. Between 1972 and 1987, manufacturing's share of total employment fell from 27 percent to 21.5 percent. This trend is expected to continue, although at a slower rate, with its share declining to about 17 percent by the year 2000. Even with this decline, this sector is expected to experience a substantial increase in the number of new jobs due to its comparatively large size. Over the projection period, the manufacturing sector is expected to add 459,500 jobs, a growth rate of 21.8 percent, and reach 2,567,300 jobs by the end of the thirteen-year forecast period. Slower growth in manufacturing employment is anticipated largely because of strong gains in productivity.

The durable goods industries, which accounted for about 67 percent of total manufacturing employment in 1987, are expected to add almost 298,000 jobs by the year 2000. Growth in this component will be led by substantial advances in the electrical equipment and supplies industry. This industry is expected to increase by 36.6 percent, or 145,500 new jobs, over the projection period. Employment growth among the nondurable goods industries is expected to total 161,800, or 23.8 percent above 1987 levels. Within this group, printing and publishing is projected to turn in the strongest performance, adding 64,600 jobs and averaging 216,800 in the year 2000.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES

It is anticipated that employment in this sector will expand by 21.6 percent over the projection period, adding almost 126,000 jobs. However, by the year 2000, only 5.3 percent of the jobs in the private sector will be found among these industries. This is a decrease from almost six percent in 1987 and eight percent in 1972.

Most of the job growth in the transportation, communications, and utilities sector is projected to occur in the transportation industries with the addition of 110,000 new jobs, a 32.3 percent increase over the 1987 annual average of 340,500. Within transportation, the trucking and warehousing industry is expected to assume the lead in job growth by adding 57,500 jobs over the projection period, a growth rate of 40.2 percent.

Conversely, employment in the communications industry is projected to decline marginally, falling by 1,700 jobs over the thirteen-year period. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, this decrease is the result of productivity gains due, in part, to the breakup of the telephone service monopoly.

Employment in the electric, gas, and sanitary services industry should continue to maintain its recent historic share, or fourteen percent, of all jobs in this sector. This industry is expected to experience an increase of 17,600 jobs by the year 2000.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Wholesale and retail trade is projected to add over one million jobs in California between 1987 and the year 2000, almost 27 percent of all jobs created during this period. Retail trade is expected to increase by 36.8 percent while wholesale trade will grow by 35.9 percent. Both rates exceed the overall job growth rate of 32.1 percent.

The strongest growth within retail trade is expected to occur among categories other than general merchandise and food stores. This retail group, which includes eating and drinking places, home furnishings, and apparel, is projected to increase by almost 644,000 jobs by the year 2000, a growth rate of 41.6 percent. Within this group, eating and drinking places will account for almost half of the employment growth.

Employment growth in the wholesale trade component is expected to be distributed almost equally between durable and nondurable goods. Nondurable goods is projected to increase by 107,400 jobs, a growth rate of 38 percent.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Employment growth rates for all major components within this sector are expected to exceed California's overall growth rate with the exception of the insurance carriers, agents, and brokers industry. This sector, as a whole, is projected to average 1,093,700 jobs in the year 2000, up by 293,000, or 36.6 percent, over 1987 levels. While the finance component is projected to increase at a rate consistent with that for the sector total, the banking component of finance is expected to be supplanted by credit agencies other than banks as the major

employer within this group. In 1987, banking provided about 49 percent of jobs in the finance industry compared to 41 percent for other credit agencies. By the year 2000, this relationship is projected to be reversed with banking and credit agencies other than banking accounting for 40 and 48 percent, respectively, of employment in the finance industry.

Employment in both real estate and combination establishments will increase at rates in excess of that for the group as a whole. Real estate should add about 77,200 jobs by the year 2000 while combination establishments should experience growth of about 9,300.

SERVICES

The services sector in California encompasses a wide range of activities including business, health care, legal, personal, hotels and lodging, amusement, and repair services. The sector as a whole is expected to experience the strongest growth in both absolute and relative terms over the projection period. Services, with a growth rate of 48.5 percent and job growth of over 1.4 million, will account for more than one out of every three new jobs between 1987 and the year 2000.

Within the services sector, business services is expected to make the largest contribution to overall growth with 505,500 additional jobs, a growth rate of 67.8 percent. Business services, which includes computer and data processing services, personnel supply services, and a wide range of professional consulting services, is expected to make substantial job gains over the forecast period. Health services and the "other" services category are also expected to register substantial employment gains with increases of 265,500 and 386,900 jobs, respectively.

GOVERNMENT

Employment in government will edge upward by about 297,000 jobs during the thirteen-year period. Most of the job growth will occur in state and local governments. Government employment as a share of total employment is expected to continue to decline, as has been the case since 1987. By the year 2000, government should account for about 14 percent of jobs in California compared with about 16 percent in 1987. Employment in education at both the state and local levels is projected to grow by approximately 144,000 jobs, as children of the baby-boom generation advance through the school grades.

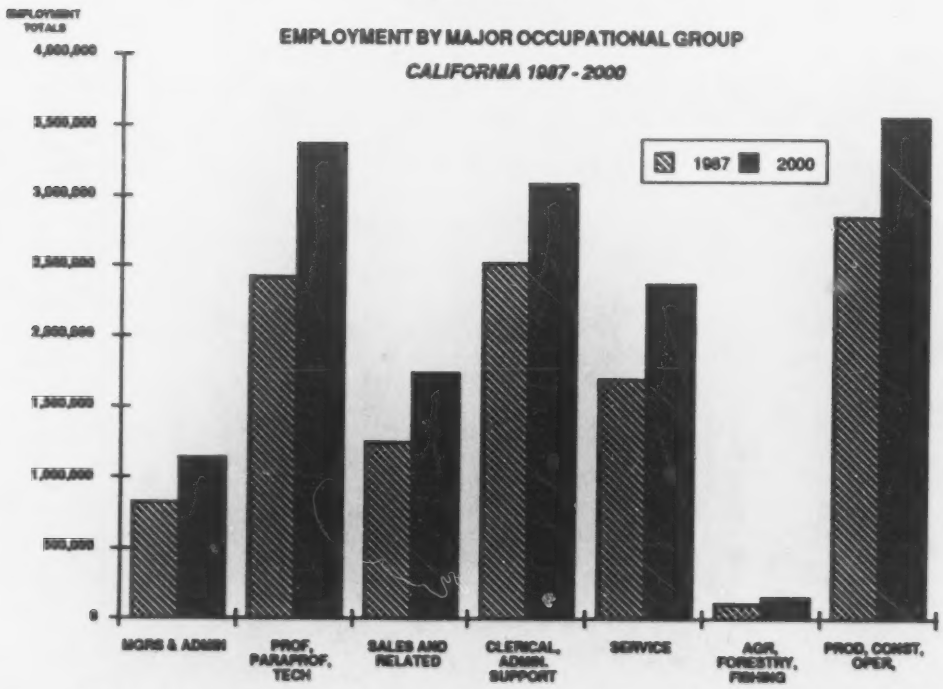
1987–2000 OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The types of occupations that characterize California's labor force and the number employed in each are determined by several factors. Two of the major determinants are industry growth and changes in the occupational structure of specific industries. Variation in growth among individual industries has an obvious effect on growth of occupations in those industries. That is, occupations concentrated in high–growth industries will experience greater rates of increase than those concentrated in declining or slower growing industries. For a more detailed discussion of the methods and economic assumptions which form the basis for these projections, and the occupational data, refer to Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation, California 1987–2000.

The major occupational trends over the thirteen–year forecast period are presented in Figure 24 and Table 7. Occupations with the largest absolute growth and those expected to experience the fastest growth rates are identified in Tables 8 and 9. The changing occupational structure of each industry also affects occupational demand. The main causes of such structural changes within industries involve technological change, modifications in business practices and methods of operation, and variations in product demand. The occupational projections included in this report reflect both changes in industrial employment levels and changes in techniques of production.

FIGURE 24

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE
CALIFORNIA
1987–2000



Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Occupational Information Group

TABLE 7

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
CALIFORNIA
1987-2000

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1987 EMPLOYMENT	1987 PERCENT	2000 EMPLOYMENT	2000 PERCENT	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	PERCENT CHANGE 1987-2000
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	11,679,300	100.0%	15,431,400	100.0%	3,752,100	32.1%
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	825,030	7.1%	1,143,460	7.4%	318,430	38.6%
PROFESSIONAL, PARAPROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL	2,423,040	20.7%	3,369,580	21.8%	946,540	39.1%
SALES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	1,248,240	10.7%	1,741,250	11.3%	493,010	39.5%
CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	2,519,080	21.6%	3,083,430	20.0%	564,350	22.4%
SERVICE WORKERS, TOTAL	1,696,140	14.5%	2,372,990	15.4%	676,850	39.9%
FIRST-LINE SUPERVISORS	91,170	0.8%	123,790	0.8%	32,620	35.8%
PROTECTION SERVICES	215,600	1.8%	286,250	1.9%	70,650	32.8%
FOOD SERVICES	845,660	7.2%	1,229,650	8.0%	383,990	45.4%
HEALTH SERVICES	160,980	1.4%	223,730	1.4%	62,750	39.0%
CLEANING SERVICES	257,860	2.2%	343,860	2.2%	86,000	33.4%
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES	102,580	0.9%	132,550	0.9%	29,970	29.2%
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	22,290	0.2%	33,160	0.2%	10,870	48.8%
AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, FISHING	112,330	1.0%	155,880	1.0%	43,550	38.8%
PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATORS, AND MATERIAL HANDLING	2,849,120	24.4%	3,556,650	23.0%	707,530	24.8%

NOTE: Sum of detail may not match total for a particular occupational group because of independent rounding.

SOURCE: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Occupational Information Group

As previously mentioned, total wage and salary employment in California is expected to grow by 32.1 percent, reaching 15.4 million by the year 2000. All major occupational groups will show job growth, with the two largest, the professional, paraprofessional, and technical group and the production, construction, operatives and material handling group, responsible for close to 45 percent of all job growth. Five of the seven major occupational groups are expected to increase at a rate faster than the 32.1 percent overall average. In addition to the 3.8 million new job opportunities resulting from industry growth, another 5.8 million job openings will become available as workers leave the labor force. Thus, occupations expected to grow slowly, or even decline, will still have job openings because of worker separations. The analysis in this section, however, only addresses the projections related to job growth, the 3.8 million new jobs.

It is expected that the service occupations will register the fastest increase and will account for about 677,000, or approximately 40 percent, of the 3.8 million additional jobs created between 1987 and the year 2000. Several occupations in this group, which include medical assistants, physical therapy assistants, home health aides, and social welfare service aides, are expected to demonstrate the most rapid growth rates. The sales occupations, including retail salespersons and cashiers, are expected to be another fast growing group with a projected increase of 39.5 percent, a rate comparable with that of the service occupations. There will be close to half a million new sales jobs created over the thirteen-year projection period. It should be noted that the term "fastest" refers to the percentage change and does not necessarily mean a large absolute change. A small absolute increase in a small number can result in a large percentage change.

The number of individuals employed in professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations is projected to increase by 39 percent, also faster than the overall rate. Almost 950,000 new jobs will be added in this occupational group. Among the occupations expected to show the most rapid growth are computer-related specialties, engineers, and law and related occupations. The managers and administrative occupations group is also expected to increase at a faster rate than the overall average.

Below average growth rates are anticipated for the clerical and administrative support, and the production, construction, operators, maintenance, and material handling occupational groups. Clerical and administrative occupations are projected to increase by 22.4 percent, while the production occupations will advance by about 25 percent. Both groups include occupations which will experience slow or no growth due to technological factors that will enhance labor productivity. Nevertheless, growth in these two occupational groups will represent 33.9 percent of the 3.8 million new jobs by the year 2000. Additionally, these two slower growing occupational groups are expected to have a higher than average number of jobs openings resulting from worker separations. The following is a more detailed discussion of occupational trends in the seven major occupation groups over the projection period.

MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS

Managers and officials are projected to increase from about 825,000 in 1987 to over 1,143,000 in the year 2000, an above average growth rate of almost 39 percent. Included in this category are managers, administrators, executives, and officials in all industries. In the survey of firms used to develop these occupational projections, employers reported that about 37 percent of all

managers were general managers or top executives with widely varied duties. The fastest growing occupations of the more specialized managers include food service and lodging managers; property and real estate managers; and marketing, advertising, and public relations managers.

PROFESSIONAL, PARAPROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS

By the year 2000, occupations in this group will comprise the second largest occupational group in California, adding close to one million new jobs and accounting for more than one in five of all wage and salary jobs. More than one-quarter of all new jobs in California will be in the professional, paraprofessional, and technical specialties. This occupational group encompasses a wide range of occupations including management support; engineers; architects and surveyors; life, physical, and natural scientists; computer and mathematical support personnel; teachers; social scientists; lawyers; health care professionals; and writers, editors, and entertainers.

In using projections for this group, it is important to keep in mind that employment levels provided in this report include only wage and salary workers, not self-employed individuals. The self-employed make up a large proportion of all jobs in many professional occupations such as physicians or dentists. Consequently, our figures for these types of occupations will be very different from other sources of data which include the self-employed. Engineers, architects, and surveyors are expected to have the largest employment gain within this group, adding 179,180 jobs. Most of this 44 percent increase will be in engineering occupations. About 55,000 of this job growth will occur among electrical and electronic engineers. Employment in computer-related and mathematical support occupations is anticipated to increase by approximately 96,300, as a larger number of firms make more intensive use of computer technology.

SALES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

Taken together, retail salespersons and cashiers account for over half of the employment in this occupational group as well as six percent of total statewide wage and salary employment. The number of retail salespersons is projected to increase by 175,000 to reach an employment level of 585,000 over the forecast period. Cashiers will be the fifth ranked occupation, in terms of absolute growth, with about 82,000 new jobs. The sales group as a whole is expected to increase by 39.5 percent, making it the second fastest growing occupational group.

CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT WORKERS

As a result of office automation and other technological advances, a number of occupations in this group are undergoing redefinition and consolidation. Some traditional occupations will experience below average job growth or suffer actual declines. For example, typists and stenographers are expected to experience employment declines of 12,450 and 1,570 jobs, respectively, over the thirteen-year forecast period. Employment growth rates of 18.5 percent in the communications and mail distribution occupations and 17.6 percent in the material recording and dispatching occupations will be well below the overall average growth rate.

TABLE 8

FIFTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST ABSOLUTE GROWTH
CALIFORNIA

OCCUPATION	CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT 1987 - 2000	PERCENT OF TOTAL JOB GROWTH	PERCENT CHANGE
SALESPERSONS--RETAIL	174,490	4.7%	42.5%
GENERAL MANAGERS, TOP EXECUTIVES	124,060	3.3%	40.8%
WAITERS AND WAITRESSES	102,340	2.7%	52.3%
GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	96,790	2.6%	30.2%
CASHIERS	82,210	2.2%	36.2%
REGISTERED NURSES	76,430	2.0%	47.7%
COMBINED FOOD PREP AND SERVICE	60,210	1.6%	39.1%
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS	58,800	1.6%	58.9%
SECRETARIES, NEC	56,770	1.5%	19.7%
ELECT AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS	54,890	1.5%	67.9%
JANITORS, CLEANERS--EXCEPT MAIDS	52,470	1.4%	31.6%
RECEPTIONISTS, INFORMATION CLERKS	50,140	1.3%	46.7%
BOOKKEEPING, ACCOUNTING CLERKS	45,020	1.2%	17.4%
FOOD PREPARATION WORKERS	43,360	1.2%	41.8%
SALES REPS, NON-SCIENTIFIC EX RET	41,450	1.1%	37.7%
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS--ELEC DATA PROC	40,170	1.1%	81.7%
TRUCK DRIVERS, LIGHT	39,990	1.1%	43.0%
GUARDS AND WATCH GUARDS	39,080	1.0%	41.7%
TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY	38,980	1.0%	36.3%
ELECT, ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TECH	38,340	1.0%	62.2%
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS	38,100	1.0%	79.0%
MAINT REPAIRERS, GENL UTILITY	37,780	1.0%	37.0%
GARDENERS, GROUNDSKEEPERS-EX FARM	34,660	0.9%	44.7%
TEACHERS--ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	34,650	0.9%	24.3%
COOKS--RESTAURANT	32,580	0.9%	55.0%
DINING RM ATTENDANTS, BAR HELPERS	30,390	0.8%	58.7%
HAND PACKERS AND PACKAGERS	29,840	0.8%	38.2%
LAWYERS	29,610	0.8%	65.2%
CARPENTERS	29,040	0.8%	30.5%
STOCK CLERKS--SALES FLOOR	28,700	0.8%	29.1%
FINANCIAL MANAGERS	27,610	0.7%	32.0%
NURSE AIDES, ORDERLIES, ATTENDANTS	26,130	0.7%	32.1%
MAIDS AND HOUSEKEEPING CLEANERS	25,400	0.7%	38.5%
MKTING, ADV, PUB-REL MANAGERS	24,750	0.7%	47.4%
TEACHERS--SECONDARY SCHOOL	24,160	0.6%	25.6%
ASSEMB, FABRICATORS--EX MACH,ELECT	23,430	0.6%	24.0%
LEGAL SECRETARIES	22,080	0.6%	61.7%
COOKS--SPECIALTY FAST FOOD	21,180	0.6%	40.1%
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	21,140	0.6%	41.0%
SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS--GARMENT	18,820	0.5%	27.2%
BARTENDERS	18,430	0.5%	41.5%
FOOD SERVICE AND LODGING MANAGERS	18,190	0.5%	57.4%
COUNTER ATTENDANTS--FOOD	17,970	0.5%	44.0%
COMPUTER OPS--EX PERIPHERAL EQUIP	17,800	0.5%	54.8%
TEACHERS--PRESCHOOL AND KINDERGART	17,710	0.5%	42.0%
AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	17,530	0.5%	27.8%
SALES REPS, SCIENTIFIC--EX RETAIL	16,620	0.4%	43.6%
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS	16,220	0.4%	34.7%
INDUST ENGINEERS--EXCEPT SAFETY	16,160	0.4%	54.1%
TRAFFIC, SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLKS	15,590	0.4%	19.9%

* EXCLUDES "ALL OTHER" CATEGORIES AND OCCUPATIONS WITH EMPLOYMENT OF LESS THAN 1000 IN 2000

NOTE: N.E.C. is an abbreviation for "Not Elsewhere Classified."

NOTE: "ALL OTHER" occupational categories with an estimated employment of less than 1000 in the year 2000 are not included in this table.

SOURCE: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Occupational Information Group

TABLE 9

FIFTY FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
CALIFORNIA
1987-2000

OCCUPATION	1987	2000	NUMBER OF NEW JOBS	PERCENT CHANGE
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	10,910	22,900	11,990	109.9%
TAX PREPARERS	4,290	8,290	4,000	93.2%
DATA PROCESSING EQUIP REPAIRERS	13,880	26,630	12,750	91.9%
PHOTOENGRAVING, LITHO MACH OPS	1,010	1,850	840	83.2%
EMPL INTERVIEWERS--PRIV OR PUB	6,080	11,130	5,050	83.1%
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS--ELEC DATA PROC	49,190	89,360	40,170	81.7%
HOME HEALTH AIDES	11,800	21,400	9,600	81.4%
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS	48,220	86,320	38,100	79.0%
MED RECORDS TECHNI AND TECHNOL	5,540	9,760	4,220	76.2%
LAW CLERKS	3,210	5,650	2,440	76.0%
COMPUTER PROGRAMMER AIDES	13,770	23,950	10,180	73.9%
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	6,780	11,730	4,950	73.0%
DATA KEYERS--COMPOSING	1,860	3,170	1,310	70.4%
SAFETY ENGINEERS--EXCEPT MINING	3,570	6,040	2,470	69.2%
SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	2,780	4,670	1,890	68.0%
ELECT AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS	80,850	135,740	54,890	67.9%
OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS SETTERS	8,780	14,690	5,910	67.3%
CREDIT ANALYSTS	4,080	6,760	2,680	65.7%
LAWYERS	45,380	74,990	29,610	65.2%
LECTURERS	3,250	5,340	2,090	64.3%
NURSERY WORKERS	2,520	4,120	1,600	63.5%
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS	4,100	6,660	2,560	62.4%
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	3,180	5,160	1,980	62.3%
ELECT, ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TECH	61,630	99,970	38,340	62.2%
RADIOLOGIC TECHNICIANS	6,240	10,110	3,870	62.0%
LEGAL SECRETARIES	35,810	57,890	22,080	61.7%
APPRAISERS--REAL ESTATE	6,400	10,300	3,900	60.9%
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS	6,980	11,190	4,210	60.3%
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	20,970	33,560	12,590	60.0%
SALES AGENTS--FINANCIAL SERVICES	17,300	27,580	10,280	59.4%
BINDERY MACH SETTERS, SET-UP OPS	1,940	3,090	1,150	59.3%
HOTEL DESK CLERKS	11,650	18,540	6,890	59.1%
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS	99,830	158,630	58,80.	58.9%
PREC LITHO, PHOTOENGRAVING WORKERS	4,500	7,150	2,650	58.9%
COUNTER AND RENTAL CLERKS	23,100	36,680	13,580	58.8%
DINING RM ATTENDANTS, BAR HELPERS	51,810	82,200	30,390	58.7%
PARKING LOT ATTENDANTS	6,020	9,530	3,510	58.3%
FOOD SERVICE AND LODGING MANAGERS	31,700	49,890	18,190	57.4%
SOCIAL SERVICE TECHNICIANS	9,480	14,900	5,420	57.2%
BROKERS--REAL ESTATE	3,430	5,360	1,930	56.3%
DEMONSTRATORS, PROMOTERS, MODELS	7,600	11,820	4,220	55.5%
ATHLETES, COACHES, UMPS, RELATED	4,870	7,570	2,700	55.4%
COOKS--RESTAURANT	59,250	91,830	32,580	55.0%
SPECIAL AGENTS--INSURANCE	1,550	2,400	850	54.8%
COMPUTER OPS--EX PERIPHERAL EQUIP	32,490	50,290	17,800	54.8%
SALES AGENTS--REAL ESTATE	11,460	17,730	6,270	54.7%
DESIGNERS--EX INTERIOR DESIGNERS	20,340	31,460	11,120	54.7%
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	24,650	38,090	13,440	54.5%
INDUST ENGINEERS--EXCEPT SAFETY	29,890	46,050	16,160	54.1%
BAKERS--BREAD AND PASTRY	13,350	20,500	7,150	53.6%

* EXCLUDES "ALL OTHER" CATEGORIES AND OCCUPATIONS WITH EMPLOYMENT OF LESS THAN 1000 IN 2000

NOTE: "ALL OTHER" occupational categories with an estimated employment of less than 1000 in the year 2000 are not included in this table.

SOURCE: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Occupational Information Group

However, clerical and administrative support workers, as a whole, are projected to increase by 564,000, or 22.4 percent. Of the eight occupations in the state employing over 250,000 workers in 1987, three were in the clerical group. These occupations, which include general office clerks, general secretaries, and bookkeeping and accounting clerks, are expected to increase from about 867,000 jobs in 1987 to more than a million workers by the year 2000. Typing and word processing skills, as opposed to specific "typist" or "word processor" occupations, may be subsumed in other clerical and administrative support workers.

Moreover, a number of occupations within the group are expected to grow at rates greater than the overall rate for the state. Administrative support occupations in the banking, security, and finance and credit establishments are expected to increase by about 42,000 jobs, or 28.1 percent, by the year 2000. Similarly, jobs in the lodging and travel occupations, led by a 60 percent rise in the number of hotel desk clerks, will increase by almost 10,000.

A number of the clerical occupations, many of which are not easily automated, are expected to experience job growth comparable with the growth of their respective industries. For example, legal secretaries are expected to increase by 61.7 percent, averaging 22,080 in the year 2000, while the number of medical secretaries will increase by over 30 percent. Further, increased automation will serve to increase the demand for computer operators and peripheral EDP equipment operators, with projected growth rates of 54.8 and 48.9 percent, respectively.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Service occupations are expected to add appreciably to the state's total job growth. The entire group is projected to increase by almost 677,000 jobs, a growth rate of nearly 40 percent by the year 2000. In relative terms, the service occupations group is the fastest growing of the major occupational categories.

Food services, the largest group of occupations within the service category, is expected to increase by over 45 percent and add almost 384,000 jobs by the year 2000. Of these, about 102,000 jobs are expected to be filled by waiters and waitresses, an occupation projected to grow by 52.3 percent. It is anticipated that this occupation will be one of only eight with more than a quarter of a million jobs by the end of the century. Related occupations that are also expected to fare well include cooks, combination food preparers and servers, food preparation workers, and dining room attendants.

Protective service occupations are expected to benefit from an increasing number of firms that contract out such services. Guards, which are expected to number about 133,000 by the year 2000, will account for over 43 percent of the employment in this group. Health service occupations are also projected to register substantial employment gains, increasing by 39 percent during the forecast period. Home health aides, with a growth rate of 81 percent, will be the fastest growing occupation in the group. The U.S. Department of Labor attributes this growth to a number of factors including a growing elderly population and the continuing trend to provide medical care outside of the hospital setting. Physical therapy assistants will be the second fastest growing occupation in the group, adding over 62 percent more workers. The medical assistants occupation is expected to grow by 60 percent, as it gains acceptance as a cost-effective way to provide support to physicians and other health professionals.

Substantial growth is also expected in the cleaning service occupations, excluding private households; this reflects the growing tendency among firms to contract out for janitorial services. Over the projection period, employment in cleaning service occupations is expected to grow by 86,000, or 33.4 percent. Janitors, the largest occupation in this group with over 66,000 workers in 1987, is expected to account for 61 percent of this growth.

The miscellaneous personal services group includes a variety of occupations that provide services such as hairstyling, child care, and amusement and recreation. A number of these occupations, such as baggage porters and bellhops, guides, wardrobe attendants, social welfare service aides, and child care workers, are expected to experience above average growth rates. The balance of the occupations are expected to expand at a slower than average rate, with barbers projected to decline marginally by the year 2000.

AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

Occupations found in this group are limited to those in the veterinary services, logging, and landscape gardening industries. Gardeners and groundskeepers accounted for 77,500 of the approximately 112,330 employees in this group in 1987 and are expected to grow by about 70 percent by the year 2000, an increase of almost 35,000 jobs. The logging occupations are expected to experience slight employment declines.

The estimates for this group do not include any of the employed in the agricultural production industry, which includes planting, cultivating, and harvesting. For employment information related to these activities, refer to Table 19 in the Appendix.

PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATORS, MAINTENANCE, AND MATERIAL HANDLING OCCUPATIONS

This major occupational group included one out of every four workers employed in California in 1987. Although this group is expected to increase at a slower rate than the overall average, it will, because of its large size, experience a gain exceeding 707,000 new jobs, second only to the professional and technical group in the number of new jobs. Within this diverse grouping are about 350 separate occupations which fall into such groups as first line supervisors, blue collar; inspectors and related workers; mechanics, installers and repairers; construction trade occupations; precision production occupations; machine-setters and set-up operators and tenders, assemblers and fabricators; plant and systems occupations; transportation and material moving machine operators; and helpers and laborers.

Most of the job growth in this major occupational group will be found in the mechanics, installers, and repairers group with a projected gain of 132,800 jobs by the year 2000. Leading this growth will be the maintenance repairer (general utility) occupation, as an expected increase of 37,600 will enable this occupation to reach an employment level of 139,900. Automotive mechanics will show the second largest gain, adding over 17,500 new jobs.

The construction trades are expected to grow at a slower than average rate; however, it is still expected to increase by almost 106,000 jobs by the end of the thirteen-year forecast period. Carpenters, which will account for most of the employment growth in the grouping, are expected to increase by more than

29,000, or 30 percent. Electricians, the second largest occupation in the construction trades group, is projected to gain around 11,000 jobs, averaging nearly 60,000 jobs in the year 2000.

Below average growth is expected for the precision production occupations with an increase in employment of about 22 percent, or 40,680 jobs, during the projection period. Even though the machinists occupation, the largest within this group, is projected to increase by only 14.4 percent, it will, because of its relatively large size, add about 7,200 jobs. The outlook for precision woodworkers is encouraging with employment projected to grow from 26,120 in 1987 to 35,180 by the end of the century, a growth rate of 34.7 percent. Relatively strong growth is projected for cabinetmakers and bench carpenters with an anticipated growth of over 37 percent. The precision printing occupation should also experience an above average growth rate of 36.3 percent.

A gain of 91,940 jobs is projected for the occupational group that includes machine setters, set-up, operators, and tenders, although the growth rate of 21.8 percent is well below the overall average. This large and diverse group of occupations is comprised of about 100 different occupations. The fastest growing is in the printing and binding occupations, with growth rates ranging from 40 to 80 percent. The electronic semiconductor processors group is expected to lose jobs over the projection period. Sewing machine operators (garment), the largest occupation in the group, will employ nearly 88,000 workers, an increase of almost 19,000 by the year 2000. An increase of about 18 percent is expected for hand assemblers and fabricators with almost 54,000 additional jobs over the projection period.

The truck driver (light and heavy) occupations, with projected growth rates of 43 and 36.3 percent, are expected to account for over half of the employment in the transportation and material moving machine operators group by the end of the century. Both are among the fifty occupations with the largest absolute job growth (see Table 8, page 51). The category as a whole is projected to gain about 114,000 jobs over the 1987 employment level of 421,750 jobs. Other transportation occupations will not do as well. Railroad transportation occupations are projected to fall by almost 25 percent, losing 1,640 jobs, while material moving equipment operators will increase by only 5.9 percent, or 4,750 jobs. The number of jobs will grow by about 28 percent in the air transportation occupations and by only 13 percent in the water transportation occupations.

Laborers and hand material movers are expected to increase by 105,670 jobs and average 543,570 jobs in the year 2000. Most of this growth will occur in the miscellaneous helper, hand-laborer group with a projected increase of 69,500 jobs over the 1987 employment level of 247,210. First-line supervisors (blue-collar) are expected to increase by just over 25 percent, to reach an employment level of 193,300 over the thirteen-year projection period. Employment in the inspectors and related occupation is expected to increase by 26 percent.

APPENDIX:

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLES 10 - 24: LABOR FORCE DATA

TABLES 25 - 31: SOCIAL DATA

TABLE 10

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
UNITED STATES 1970–1989
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	80719	81283	81689	81960	81758	84087	84857	84191	82641	83288	83478	83301	82771
1971	82818	82885	82866	83116	83344	85228	86296	85984	84456	84974	85374	85255	84382
1972	84940	85180	85828	85759	86028	88540	89127	88894	87242	87741	87548	87593	87034
1973	86327	87303	87961	88127	88238	91124	91655	90888	89782	90547	90690	90520	89429
1974	89924	90273	90486	90366	90830	93481	94238	93446	92449	92909	92638	92368	91949
1975	92200	91972	92464	92459	92888	95174	96053	95525	94023	94510	94041	93995	93775
1976	93938	94075	94400	94782	94925	97499	98605	98133	96430	96999	97116	97004	96158
1977	96197	96837	97277	97352	97755	100743	100960	100744	99367	100144	100522	100213	99009
1978	99664	99641	100166	100610	101092	104010	104512	103946	102748	103474	103586	103565	102251
1979	102802	103185	103606	103198	103476	106210	107096	106489	105510	106084	105871	106040	104962
1980	105344	105412	105510	105592	106233	108311	109268	108404	106989	107673	107532	107009	106940
1981	106885	107015	107634	107906	108586	109904	110742	110099	108273	109244	109179	108574	108670
1982	108014	108324	108761	108814	109914	111569	112526	111887	110546	110767	110855	110477	110204
1983	109779	109647	109873	109875	110308	113383	113980	113578	112197	112042	112147	111795	111550
1984	111025	111368	111828	112152	113251	115393	116198	115076	113843	114250	114115	114028	113544
1985	113475	113592	114394	114325	114890	116572	117536	116679	115850	116346	116097	115780	115461
1986	115431	115725	116309	116317	117199	119644	120303	119471	118244	118699	118623	118049	117834
1987	117703	117967	118353	118347	119695	121153	122105	121614	119884	120744	120611	120206	119865
1988	119742	119942	119957	120264	120775	123028	123888	123396	121842	122432	122639	122120	121669
1989	122095	121906	122223	122576	123196	125569	126238	125444	123828	124416	124664	123998	123869

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	77313	77489	77957	78408	78374	79416	80343	79965	78341	79019	78860	78651	78678
1971	77389	77427	77675	78404	78929	79717	80942	80897	79589	80375	80527	80527	79367
1972	79459	79734	80578	81027	81646	83073	83911	83993	82537	83223	83231	83424	82153
1973	81598	82405	83397	83900	84383	86217	87042	86616	85552	86717	86562	86390	85064
1974	84843	85061	85659	85994	86611	88022	88897	88479	87162	87779	86863	86169	86794
1975	83928	83573	84018	84551	85173	86507	87742	87726	86399	87160	86700	86689	85846
1976	85652	85932	86769	87786	88510	89727	90908	90690	89281	90041	89892	89850	88752
1977	88217	88601	89597	90660	91475	93154	93879	93846	92788	93779	94027	94183	92017
1978	92616	92755	93545	94783	95486	97530	97917	97855	96790	97851	97788	97669	96048
1979	96201	96536	97282	97478	98057	99800	100814	100174	99533	100120	99907	100013	98824
1980	98111	98235	98527	98569	98732	99830	100665	100202	99334	99999	99850	99579	99303
1981	98139	98401	99364	100345	100855	101419	102612	102152	100389	101028	100502	99562	100397
1982	97831	97946	98471	98858	99957	100683	101490	101177	99851	99825	99379	98849	99526
1983	97262	97365	97994	98840	99543	101813	103273	103167	102366	102659	103018	102803	100834
1984	101270	101961	102770	103628	105096	106812	107484	106694	105792	106262	106246	106049	105005
1985	104344	104690	105768	106175	106880	107819	108854	108628	107867	108428	108282	108063	107150
1986	106959	106685	107643	108201	109041	110869	111832	111515	110229	110857	110751	110588	109597
1987	109084	109484	110229	111041	112377	113498	114652	114527	113027	113898	113809	113679	112440
1988	112139	112460	112867	113985	114222	116209	117066	116737	115474	116250	116314	115978	114968
1989	114786	115023	115844	116347	117039	118719	119502	119092	117498	118194	118168	117698	117342

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

TABLE 11

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
UNITED STATES 1970–1989
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	3406	3794	3732	3552	3385	4671	4514	4226	4300	4269	4618	4650	4093
1971	5429	5458	5190	4712	4415	5511	5354	5086	4867	4599	4846	4728	5016
1972	5481	5446	5250	4732	4382	5467	5216	4901	4705	4518	4317	4169	4882
1973	4730	4898	4564	4227	3855	4907	4613	4273	4230	3830	4127	4130	4365
1974	5081	5212	4826	4372	4219	5459	5341	4967	5287	5131	5775	6199	5156
1975	8272	8399	8446	7908	7715	8667	8311	7799	7624	7350	7341	7307	7929
1976	8286	8143	7631	6996	6415	7772	7697	7443	7148	6958	7224	7154	7406
1977	7980	8237	7680	6692	6280	7589	7081	6897	6579	6365	6495	6031	6991
1978	7048	6886	6621	5826	5605	6481	6597	6090	5958	5624	5797	5896	6202
1979	6602	6649	6325	5720	5419	6409	6282	6315	5978	5964	5964	6027	6137
1980	7234	7177	6983	7023	7501	8481	8603	8202	7655	7674	7682	7430	7637
1981	8746	8614	8271	7561	7731	8485	8130	7947	7884	8216	8676	9013	8273
1982	10183	10378	10290	9957	9957	10886	11036	10710	10695	10942	11476	11628	10678
1983	12517	12382	11879	11035	10765	11570	10707	10411	9830	9383	9129	8992	10717
1984	9755	9407	9057	8525	8154	8582	8714	8382	8051	7989	7869	7978	8539
1985	9131	8902	8625	8150	8011	8753	8682	8051	7984	7917	7815	7717	8312
1986	8472	9041	8667	8115	8158	8775	8471	7955	8015	7842	7872	7461	8237
1987	8620	8503	8124	7366	7318	7655	7453	7088	6857	6845	6802	6526	7425
1988	7603	7482	7090	6359	6553	6819	6823	6659	6368	6182	6325	6142	6701
1989	7309	6883	6378	6229	6156	6850	6736	6352	6330	6222	6495	6300	6528

UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.1	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	4.9
1971	6.6	6.6	6.3	5.7	5.3	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.9
1972	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.1	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.6
1973	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.9
1974	5.7	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.6	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.6
1975	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.5
1976	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.4	6.8	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7
1977	8.3	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.0	7.1
1978	7.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.1
1979	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8
1980	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.1
1981	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.3	7.6
1982	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.4	10.5	9.7
1983	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.0	9.6
1984	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.5
1985	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.2
1986	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.9
1987	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	6.2
1988	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.5
1989	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.3

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
UNITED STATES 1970–1989
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	81981	82151	82498	82727	82483	82484	82901	82880	82954	83276	83548	83670	NA
1971	83850	83603	83575	83946	84135	83706	84340	84673	84731	84872	85458	85625	NA
1972	85978	86036	86611	86614	86809	87006	87143	87517	87392	87491	87592	87943	NA
1973	87487	88364	88846	89018	88977	89548	89604	89509	89838	90131	90716	90890	NA
1974	91199	91485	91453	91287	91596	91868	92212	92059	92488	92518	92766	92780	NA
1975	93128	92776	93165	93399	93884	93575	94021	94162	94202	94267	94250	94409	NA
1976	94934	94998	95215	95746	95847	95885	96583	96741	96553	96704	97254	97348	NA
1977	97208	97785	98115	98330	98665	99093	98913	99366	99453	99815	100576	100491	NA
1978	100873	100837	101092	101574	101896	102371	102399	102511	102795	103080	103562	103809	NA
1979	104057	104502	104589	104172	104171	104638	105002	105096	105530	105700	105812	106258	NA
1980	106562	106697	106442	106591	106929	106780	107159	107105	107098	107405	107568	107352	NA
1981	108026	108242	108553	108925	109222	108396	108556	108725	108294	109024	109236	108912	NA
1982	109089	109467	109567	109820	110451	110081	110342	110514	110721	110744	111050	111083	NA
1983	110695	110634	110587	110828	110796	111879	111756	112231	112298	111926	112228	112327	NA
1984	112209	112615	112713	113098	113649	113817	113972	113682	113857	114019	114170	114581	NA
1985	114725	114876	115328	115331	115234	114965	115320	115291	115905	116145	116135	116354	NA
1986	116661	116894	117205	117334	117546	118090	118151	118146	118383	118507	118626	118615	NA
1987	118802	119123	119271	119366	120023	119635	119922	120300	120017	120496	120527	120767	NA
1988	120916	121151	120928	121295	121115	121536	121699	122074	122006	122165	122510	122650	NA
1989	123265	123117	123245	123615	123551	124111	124013	124070	124023	124148	124488	124546	NA

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	78780	78698	78863	78930	78564	78413	78726	78624	78498	78685	78650	78594	NA
1971	78864	78700	78588	78987	79139	78757	79305	79539	79689	79918	80297	80471	NA
1972	80959	81108	81573	81655	81887	82083	82230	82578	82543	82616	82990	83400	NA
1973	83161	83912	84452	84559	84648	85185	85299	85204	85488	85987	86320	86401	NA
1974	86555	86754	86819	86669	86891	86941	87149	87037	87051	86995	86626	86144	NA
1975	85627	85256	85187	85189	85451	85355	85894	86234	86279	86370	86456	86665	NA
1976	87400	87672	87985	88416	88794	88563	89093	89223	89173	89274	89634	89803	NA
1977	89928	90342	90808	91271	91754	91959	92084	92441	92702	93052	93761	94105	NA
1978	94384	94519	94755	95394	95769	96343	96690	96431	96670	97133	97485	97581	NA
1979	97948	98329	98480	98103	98331	98679	99006	98776	99340	99404	99574	99933	NA
1980	99879	99995	99713	99233	98945	98682	98796	98824	99077	99317	99545	99634	NA
1981	99955	100191	100571	101056	101048	100298	100693	100689	100064	100378	100207	99645	NA
1982	99692	99762	99672	99576	100116	99543	99493	99633	99504	99215	99112	99032	NA
1983	99161	99089	99179	99560	99642	100633	101208	101608	102016	102039	102729	102996	NA
1984	103201	103824	103967	104336	105193	105591	105435	105163	105490	105638	105972	106223	NA
1985	106302	106555	106989	106936	106932	106505	106807	107095	107657	107847	108007	108216	NA
1986	108878	108472	108837	108954	109100	109599	109824	110013	110072	110262	110465	110729	NA
1987	110947	111244	111426	111786	112434	112263	112610	113024	112912	113294	113511	113840	NA
1988	114006	114221	114067	114649	114296	115008	115031	115219	115393	115647	116012	116141	NA
1989	116640	116757	117047	117084	117132	117542	117438	117550	117419	117585	117836	117888	NA

NOTE: NA = NOT APPLICABLE.
SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

TABLE 13

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
UNITED STATES 1970–1989
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	3201	3453	3635	3797	3919	4071	4175	4256	4456	4591	4898	5076	NA
1971	4986	4903	4987	4959	4996	4949	5035	5134	5042	4954	5161	5154	NA
1972	5019	4928	5038	4959	4922	4923	4913	4939	4849	4875	4602	4543	NA
1973	4326	4452	4394	4459	4329	4363	4305	4305	4350	4144	4396	4489	NA
1974	4644	4731	4634	4618	4705	4927	5063	5022	5437	5523	6140	6636	NA
1975	7501	7520	7978	8210	8433	8220	8127	7928	7923	7897	7794	7744	NA
1976	7534	7326	7230	7330	7053	7322	7490	7518	7380	7430	7620	7545	NA
1977	7280	7443	7307	7059	6911	7134	6829	6925	6751	6763	6815	6386	NA
1978	6489	6318	6337	6180	6127	6028	6309	6080	6125	5947	6077	6228	NA
1979	6109	6173	6109	6069	5840	5959	5996	6320	6190	6296	6238	6325	NA
1980	6683	6702	6729	7358	7984	8098	8363	8281	8021	8088	8023	7718	NA
1981	8071	8051	7982	7869	8174	8098	7863	8036	8230	8646	9029	9267	NA
1982	9397	9705	9895	10244	10335	10538	10849	10881	11217	11529	11938	12051	NA
1983	11534	11545	11408	11268	11154	11246	10548	10623	10282	9887	9499	9331	NA
1984	9008	8791	8746	8762	8456	8226	8537	8519	8367	8381	8198	8358	NA
1985	8423	8321	8339	8395	8302	8460	8513	8196	8248	8298	8128	8138	NA
1986	7783	8422	8368	8380	8446	8491	8327	8133	8311	8245	8161	7886	NA
1987	7855	7879	7845	7580	7589	7372	7312	7276	7105	7202	7016	6927	NA
1988	6910	6930	6861	6646	6819	6528	6668	6855	6613	6518	6498	6509	NA
1989	6625	6360	6198	6531	6419	6569	6577	6520	6664	6563	6652	6658	NA

UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.1	NA
1971	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	NA
1972	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.2	NA
1973	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.9	NA
1974	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.6	7.2	NA
1975	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	NA
1976	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	NA
1977	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.4	NA
1978	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0	NA
1979	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	NA
1980	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	NA
1981	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.5	NA
1982	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.8	10.8	NA
1983	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.4	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.3	NA
1984	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	NA
1985	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	NA
1986	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.6	NA
1987	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	NA
1988	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	NA
1989	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	NA

NOTE: NA = NOT APPLICABLE.
SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CALIFORNIA 1970–1989
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

CALIFORNIA LABOR FORCE

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	8059	8088	8055	8132	8060	8212	8399	8300	8129	8192	8237	8153	8167
1971	8217	8257	8283	8363	8417	8385	8692	8677	8396	8379	8361	8412	8407
1972	8444	8435	8531	8547	8529	8788	8870	8825	8638	8767	8747	8771	8653
1973	8674	8714	8667	8640	8666	8838	9058	9086	9093	9186	9170	9154	8910
1974	9083	9153	9194	9100	9201	9358	9565	9507	9415	9423	9401	9409	9317
1975	9438	9388	9426	9499	9456	9575	9691	9593	9542	9601	9577	9675	9539
1976	9764	9741	9749	9689	9691	9921	10074	9996	9924	9962	10111	10116	9896
1977	10120	10166	10168	10181	10262	10366	10492	10597	10407	10469	10586	10582	10367
1978	10571	10686	10836	10858	10887	10926	11066	11048	10990	10999	10983	11085	10911
1979	11119	11142	11055	10993	11057	11212	11421	11476	11356	11430	11421	11537	11268
1980	11424	11402	11469	11462	11455	11556	11748	11897	11609	11649	11715	11626	11584
1981	11729	11693	11716	11762	11715	11733	11909	11965	11745	11912	11933	11929	11812
1982	11940	11984	11993	12038	12114	12195	12389	12356	12252	12318	12272	12276	12178
1983	12202	12176	12127	12059	12201	12383	12381	12445	12317	12303	12409	12370	12281
1984	12333	12292	12359	12374	12442	12715	12823	12853	12719	12802	12809	12808	12610
1985	12938	12903	12915	12919	12841	13001	13127	12057	12949	13156	13003	12969	12981
1986	12996	13164	13229	13178	13154	13415	13537	13503	13439	13495	13516	13361	13332
1987	13347	13529	13590	13657	13775	13800	13950	13865	13779	13813	13896	13851	13737
1988	13915	13967	13950	14032	14062	14169	14290	14254	14117	14203	14343	14283	14133
1989	14333	14280	14269	14238	14447	14576	14820	14678	14636	14706	14701	14524	14518

CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	7570	7523	7534	7660	7567	7609	7753	7727	7494	7571	7530	7453	7575
1971	7383	7396	7554	7608	7734	7717	7876	7904	7688	7695	7673	7765	7669
1972	7735	7729	7828	7899	7899	8078	8197	8182	8052	8112	8105	8186	7996
1973	7986	7986	8007	7997	8098	8239	8447	8484	8529	8632	8590	8571	8286
1974	8397	8438	8555	8498	8648	8682	8809	8865	8728	8763	8679	8603	8638
1975	8460	8412	8451	8562	8558	8597	8691	8698	8630	8737	8658	8728	8598
1976	8709	8795	8850	8850	8981	9064	9105	9096	9046	9058	9106	9210	8990
1977	9126	9242	9282	9309	9450	9488	9594	9760	9612	9703	9745	9850	9513
1978	9735	9868	9968	10075	10125	10141	10169	10278	10289	10345	10319	10388	10137
1979	10317	10359	10320	10309	10438	10552	10709	10748	10663	10772	10770	10842	10566
1980	10675	10635	10742	10661	10687	10718	10912	11021	10828	10875	10884	10892	10794
1981	10796	10755	10843	10919	10995	10942	11025	11142	10928	10998	11003	10904	10938
1982	10820	10835	10833	10904	11025	11053	11067	11101	11069	11046	10928	10925	10967
1983	10772	10729	10801	10864	10991	11137	11204	11262	11295	11311	11388	11380	11095
1984	11204	11212	11295	11421	11544	11773	11749	11885	11761	11911	11896	11922	11631
1985	11900	11945	11967	11982	11989	12019	12114	12105	12039	12214	12144	12156	12048
1986	12144	12147	12284	12298	12350	12548	12517	12604	12609	12662	12633	12519	12442
1987	12432	12623	12732	12869	13009	13051	13113	13116	13015	13043	13180	13174	12946
1988	13136	13155	13210	13333	13247	13398	13452	13460	13410	13527	13612	13666	13385
1989	13572	13493	13601	13509	13708	13769	13958	13994	13909	14036	13982	13828	13788

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

TABLE 15

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CALIFORNIA 1970–1989
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	488	565	522	472	493	603	646	574	635	621	706	700	592
1971	834	862	729	755	683	669	817	773	708	685	687	647	739
1972	709	706	703	648	631	710	672	643	585	655	643	585	656
1973	689	728	661	643	568	599	611	682	564	554	580	583	624
1974	686	715	639	602	552	676	755	642	687	661	723	805	679
1975	979	977	975	936	898	978	1000	896	912	865	919	947	941
1976	1056	946	899	839	710	858	969	900	878	904	1005	906	906
1977	995	924	886	872	812	878	898	837	795	766	841	732	853
1978	836	878	868	783	763	785	897	770	701	654	664	696	775
1979	802	784	735	684	619	660	712	728	693	657	651	695	702
1980	749	767	728	801	768	837	836	877	781	774	831	733	790
1981	932	938	873	844	720	791	885	823	819	914	930	1025	875
1982	1120	1149	1160	1135	1089	1142	1322	1255	1183	1272	1344	1351	1210
1983	1430	1447	1326	1195	1210	1246	1177	1183	1023	992	1021	990	1187
1984	1129	1080	1064	952	899	942	1074	968	958	892	913	886	980
1985	1038	958	949	937	852	982	1013	952	910	942	859	813	934
1986	852	1017	946	882	805	869	1020	899	830	832	883	842	890
1987	915	906	858	788	765	749	837	750	763	769	715	677	791
1988	780	811	739	699	815	770	838	794	707	676	731	618	748
1989	762	787	668	730	740	807	862	684	726	770	719	695	737

CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	6.1	7.0	6.5	5.8	6.1	7.3	7.7	6.9	7.8	7.6	8.6	8.6	7.3
1971	10.1	10.4	8.8	9.0	8.1	8.0	9.4	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.7	8.8
1972	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.4	8.1	7.6	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.6
1973	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.4	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.5	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.4	7.0
1974	7.6	7.8	7.0	6.6	6.0	7.2	7.9	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.7	8.6	7.3
1975	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.9	9.5	10.2	10.3	9.3	9.6	9.0	9.6	9.8	9.9
1976	10.8	9.7	9.2	8.7	7.3	8.6	9.6	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.9	8.9	9.2
1977	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.5	8.6	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.9	6.9	8.2
1978	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.2	7.0	7.2	8.1	7.0	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.3	7.1
1979	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.2
1980	6.6	6.7	6.3	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.3	6.8
1981	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.1	6.7	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.7	7.8	8.6	7.4
1982	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.0	9.4	10.7	10.2	9.7	10.3	11.0	11.0	9.9
1983	11.7	11.9	10.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	9.5	9.5	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.0	9.7
1984	9.2	8.8	8.6	7.7	7.2	7.4	8.4	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.8
1985	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.3	6.6	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.3	7.2
1986	6.6	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.5	7.5	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.7
1987	6.9	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.1	4.9	5.8
1988	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.3	5.3
1989	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.8	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.1

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

TABLE 16

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CALIFORNIA 1970–1989
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

CALIFORNIA LABOR FORCE

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	8129	8144	8102	8203	8149	8136	8170	8136	8180	8217	8241	8207	NA
1971	8288	8311	8328	8440	8506	8316	8466	8516	8442	8402	8364	8460	NA
1972	8509	8486	8574	8631	8620	8725	8651	8674	8674	8781	8753	8809	NA
1973	8730	8763	8711	8736	8753	8779	8851	8954	9123	9190	9181	9180	NA
1974	9125	9196	9237	9203	9279	9307	9372	9391	9443	9422	9420	9418	NA
1975	9472	9427	9464	9608	9521	9531	9513	9493	9568	9599	9605	9673	NA
1976	9786	9776	9782	9798	9746	9890	9912	9897	9949	9961	10148	10099	NA
1977	10135	10202	10196	10284	10315	10344	10339	10495	10434	10470	10622	10555	NA
1978	10583	10726	10866	10950	10945	10920	10919	10934	11022	10999	11007	11046	NA
1979	11138	11189	11090	11078	11118	11220	11273	11356	11391	11422	11428	11497	NA
1980	11446	11456	11520	11543	11521	11566	11596	11775	11645	11634	11703	11587	NA
1981	11756	11754	11781	11842	11783	11732	11755	11837	11788	11891	11913	11905	NA
1982	11971	12054	12074	12117	12193	12172	12225	12201	12293	12298	12254	12284	NA
1983	12234	12246	12200	12137	12282	12341	12213	12307	12357	12277	12397	12403	NA
1984	12363	12359	12421	12446	12526	12646	12655	12727	12766	12773	12806	12860	NA
1985	12968	12965	12964	12987	12926	12930	12954	12940	12981	13123	12998	13053	NA
1986	13025	13225	13273	13239	13238	13347	13360	13396	13467	13457	13502	13459	NA
1987	13382	13588	13632	13719	13850	13736	13766	13761	13805	13775	13868	13957	NA
1988	13957	14026	14000	14098	14125	14111	14099	14153	14144	14166	14304	14389	NA
1989	14382	14341	14329	14312	14503	14522	14623	14574	14661	14673	14653	14627	NA

CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	7691	7666	7611	7714	7603	7558	7566	7548	7504	7540	7522	7464	NA
1971	7506	7537	7629	7670	7768	7670	7694	7726	7693	7658	7660	7773	NA
1972	7859	7869	7902	7972	7931	8034	8025	8010	8048	8065	8089	8191	NA
1973	8110	8121	8081	8081	8125	8196	8289	8246	8517	8573	8576	8572	NA
1974	8520	8561	8628	8590	8664	8641	8669	8721	8714	8699	8669	8597	NA
1975	8581	8523	8518	8657	8560	8559	8569	8570	8616	8673	8653	8715	NA
1976	8823	8896	8911	8942	8973	9033	8997	8979	9036	8998	9106	9186	NA
1977	9230	9338	9337	9396	9443	9464	9491	9653	9604	9647	9743	9814	NA
1978	9829	9907	10025	10158	10123	10129	10067	10179	10282	10290	10304	10342	NA
1979	10410	10468	10384	10392	10439	10548	10606	10636	10650	10710	10740	10795	NA
1980	10770	10761	10823	10744	10690	10710	10807	10902	10807	10804	10839	10849	NA
1981	10898	10892	10937	10999	10995	10922	10921	11022	10905	10921	10956	10870	NA
1982	10933	10984	10946	10979	11028	11010	10968	10950	11048	10967	10883	10913	NA
1983	10891	10873	10910	10932	10992	11073	11111	11128	11279	11226	11352	11383	NA
1984	11322	11349	11391	11479	11548	11688	11656	11767	11765	11830	11868	11931	NA
1985	12012	12070	12048	12030	12002	11936	12027	12000	12037	12132	12115	12183	NA
1986	12245	12265	12353	12336	12372	12473	12427	12500	12613	12580	12595	12551	NA
1987	12525	12737	12794	12908	13037	12987	13021	13024	13020	12962	13132	13208	NA
1988	13224	13271	13271	13375	13277	13347	13354	13369	13416	13445	13552	13698	NA
1989	13659	13613	13665	13556	13741	13725	13857	13899	13914	13955	13913	13854	NA

NOTE: NA = NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

TABLE 17

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CALIFORNIA 1970–1989
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	438	478	491	489	546	578	604	588	676	677	719	743	NA
1971	782	774	699	770	738	646	772	790	749	744	704	687	NA
1972	650	617	672	659	689	691	626	664	626	716	664	618	NA
1973	620	642	630	655	628	583	562	708	606	617	605	608	NA
1974	605	635	609	613	615	666	703	670	729	723	751	821	NA
1975	891	904	946	951	961	972	944	923	952	926	952	958	NA
1976	963	880	871	856	773	857	915	918	913	963	1042	913	NA
1977	905	864	859	888	872	880	848	842	830	823	879	741	NA
1978	754	819	841	792	822	791	852	764	740	709	703	704	NA
1979	728	721	706	686	679	672	667	720	741	712	688	702	NA
1980	676	695	697	799	831	856	789	873	838	830	864	738	NA
1981	858	862	844	843	788	810	834	815	883	970	957	1035	NA
1982	1038	1070	1128	1138	1165	1162	1257	1251	1245	1331	1371	1371	NA
1983	1343	1373	1290	1205	1290	1268	1102	1179	1078	1049	1045	1020	NA
1984	1041	1010	1030	967	978	958	999	960	1001	943	938	929	NA
1985	956	895	916	957	924	994	927	940	944	991	883	870	NA
1986	780	960	920	903	866	874	933	887	854	877	907	908	NA
1987	857	851	838	811	813	749	745	737	785	813	736	749	NA
1988	733	755	729	723	848	764	745	784	728	721	752	693	NA
1989	723	728	664	756	762	797	766	675	747	718	740	773	NA

CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1970	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.2	8.3	8.2	8.7	9.1	NA
1971	9.4	9.3	8.4	9.1	8.7	7.8	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.1	NA
1972	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.2	7.7	7.2	8.2	7.6	7.0	NA
1973	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.6	6.3	7.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	NA
1974	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.7	NA
1975	9.4	9.6	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.9	NA
1976	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.7	7.9	8.7	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.7	10.3	9.0	NA
1977	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.3	7.0	NA
1978	7.1	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	NA
1979	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.1	NA
1980	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.9	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.4	NA
1981	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.7	NA
1982	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.5	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.8	11.2	11.2	NA
1983	11.0	11.2	10.6	9.9	10.5	10.3	9.0	9.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	NA
1984	8.4	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.2	NA
1985	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	6.8	6.7	NA
1986	6.0	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	NA
1987	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.4	NA
1988	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.8	NA
1989	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.3	NA

NOTE: NA = NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

TABLE 18

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
CALIFORNIA ANNUAL AVERAGE 1939–1989

YEAR	TOTAL	MINING	CONST	MFG	TPU	TRADE	FIRE	SVC	GOVT
1939	1,812.2	40.0	78.8	384.4	185.1	504.7	93.9	274.7	250.3
1940	1,931.8	40.0	92.1	440.2	190.3	524.2	98.3	280.4	266.3
1941	2,264.9	40.1	138.5	593.6	213.0	572.1	102.4	297.4	307.8
1942	2,689.6	33.8	155.5	876.0	233.8	588.0	97.2	321.3	384.1
1943	3,083.6	29.4	140.3	1,165.5	250.8	596.1	94.9	341.5	465.0
1944	3,116.4	29.9	135.9	1,109.7	268.0	614.0	93.2	355.2	516.6
1945	2,961.3	30.6	139.0	860.8	279.5	654.2	97.8	365.7	533.7
1946	2,972.6	33.5	177.7	706.7	295.5	737.1	116.9	405.9	500.2
1947	3,080.0	34.2	209.0	721.8	312.6	774.7	125.8	418.9	483.0
1948	3,162.8	35.6	232.7	734.2	317.9	790.6	132.3	418.7	500.9
1949	3,088.1	34.4	204.4	701.5	306.0	767.2	134.2	415.6	524.6
1950	3,209.4	32.3	235.0	759.7	307.1	783.2	142.1	416.8	533.3
1951	3,518.3	35.6	250.9	892.5	327.1	820.9	150.3	441.7	599.9
1952	3,737.8	35.9	250.6	994.6	336.3	852.6	157.9	469.8	640.9
1953	3,880.7	37.3	261.5	1,060.8	346.6	881.1	166.7	480.4	646.4
1954	3,866.1	36.1	255.0	1,048.6	336.5	877.2	170.4	487.8	654.5
1955	4,082.9	36.8	284.0	1,121.1	347.4	915.6	180.4	516.5	681.2
1956	4,352.3	37.0	302.3	1,218.0	364.9	963.1	193.2	549.2	724.6
1957	4,525.2	36.5	287.5	1,283.8	372.8	986.9	203.7	568.1	766.9
1958	4,498.6	33.4	286.7	1,217.4	353.7	973.0	212.6	623.2	798.6
1959	4,774.8	32.4	306.4	1,312.6	354.8	1,030.8	226.2	677.2	832.4
1960	4,896.8	30.6	294.8	1,317.2	356.9	1,067.6	243.2	711.7	874.0
1961	4,996.1	30.3	294.4	1,318.0	351.2	1,080.6	253.0	748.3	920.3
1962	5,217.7	30.2	307.7	1,382.5	357.0	1,121.4	265.4	790.7	962.8
1963	5,412.3	29.6	329.0	1,394.3	360.3	1,169.0	281.0	847.5	1,001.6
1964	5,606.5	31.0	340.4	1,389.4	371.0	1,224.5	296.7	910.0	1,043.5
1965	5,800.3	31.7	323.7	1,411.2	387.1	1,269.7	306.7	964.8	1,105.4
1966	6,145.2	32.3	305.6	1,531.3	410.3	1,329.3	310.6	1,029.1	1,196.7
1967	6,367.6	31.9	275.2	1,594.0	428.7	1,358.7	319.3	1,085.5	1,274.3
1968	6,642.1	32.5	290.7	1,639.7	440.7	1,416.1	337.8	1,146.8	1,335.8
1969	6,931.5	32.6	310.6	1,681.3	460.7	1,493.0	358.4	1,223.2	1,391.7
1970	6,948.2	31.4	303.0	1,558.0	459.1	1,529.3	374.5	1,266.2	1,424.7
1971	6,917.0	30.4	301.5	1,473.2	452.6	1,545.2	386.8	1,281.0	1,446.3
1972	7,209.9	29.2	312.4	1,542.7	454.1	1,606.6	409.3	1,361.0	1,492.7
1973	7,621.9	30.5	333.4	1,660.7	467.0	1,703.2	431.6	1,470.6	1,524.8
1974	7,834.3	32.7	317.8	1,701.3	476.7	1,751.9	444.8	1,529.1	1,586.0
1975	7,847.2	33.9	285.9	1,593.7	458.1	1,786.3	448.4	1,572.4	1,670.6
1976	8,154.2	34.7	301.3	1,659.8	483.9	1,875.6	468.7	1,654.6	1,695.6
1977	8,599.7	35.6	350.4	1,737.8	476.5	1,982.4	505.4	1,770.9	1,740.7
1978	9,199.8	37.1	401.9	1,884.6	506.4	2,126.9	553.2	1,937.4	1,753.1
1979	9,664.6	39.3	448.7	2,012.7	534.7	2,223.8	595.9	2,074.6	1,735.0
1980	9,848.8	43.5	428.3	2,018.2	548.3	2,266.9	623.1	2,158.8	1,763.9
1981	9,985.3	49.2	407.8	2,032.3	554.8	2,301.6	642.9	2,240.5	1,756.4
1982	9,810.3	50.4	349.0	1,957.7	542.8	2,275.3	642.4	2,257.7	1,735.2
1983	9,965.8	48.1	389.3	1,949.3	536.9	2,343.9	661.7	2,332.2	1,724.3
1984	10,573.8	50.0	445.2	2,065.5	554.6	2,507.4	694.2	2,509.5	1,747.4
1985	10,979.1	49.9	496.2	2,076.1	568.7	2,626.1	724.5	2,644.8	1,792.8
1986	11,258.1	42.6	531.0	2,069.7	574.6	2,686.4	763.7	2,751.3	1,838.8
1987	11,678.5	41.1	574.6	2,107.6	582.0	2,761.4	800.9	2,926.7	1,883.7
1988	12,103.4	42.0	603.3	2,149.2	589.0	2,874.4	807.3	3,104.1	1,934.1
1989	12,521.5	41.6	643.6	2,158.6	599.5	2,988.4	836.3	3,271.5	2,002.1

SOURCE: EDD, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION

TABLE 19

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1988-1989 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1987 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY	SIC CODE	1988	1989
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES		12472.8	12887.5
AGRICULTURE (B)	01-09	369.3	366.0
AGRICULTURAL PROD	01-02	239.2	232.3
AGRICULTURAL SERV (C)	07-09	130.2	133.7
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURE	10-97	12103.4	12521.5
NONAGRICULTURAL GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES *	10-39	2794.5	2843.8
MINING	10-14	42.0	41.6
METAL MINING	10	2.1	2.1
NONMETALLIC MINERAL	14	6.8	7.1
OTHER MINING	12-13	33.0	32.3
CONSTRUCTION (D)	15-17	603.3	643.6
GENERAL BLDG CONTRACTORS	15	159.9	166.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION **	16	68.8	72.8
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	374.6	404.0
MANUFACTURING	20-39	2149.2	2156.6
DURABLE GOODS	24-25,32-39	1445.9	1446.7
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	69.2	70.0
LOGGING, SAW MILLS	241-2	22.6	20.4
MILLWORK & PLYWOOD	243	26.6	28.9
WOODEN CONTAINERS	244	4.6	4.5
OTHR LUMBER & WOOD PROD	24 OTHER	15.5	16.2
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	25	62.0	61.3
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	251	37.0	35.2
PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES **	254	8.6	9.0
OTHER FURNITURE AND FIX	25 OTHER	16.5	17.0

TABLE 19 (CONTINUED)

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1988-1989 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1987 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY		SIC CODE	1988	1989
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PROD		32	54.3	56.2
FLAT GLASS	*	321	1.8	1.8
GLASS & GLASSWARE	*	322	8.4	8.8
PROD OF PRCHSED GLASS	*	323	5.4	5.6
CEMENT, HYDRAULIC	**	324	2.1	2.0
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS		325	2.4	2.5
POTTERY AND RELATED		326	5.0	5.4
CONCRETE,GYPSM,PLASTER PROD		327	21.0	21.8
OTHR STONE,CLAY & GLASS	**	32 OTHER	8.3	8.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		33	43.7	44.4
BLAST FURNACE & STEEL		331	8.8	9.5
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES		332	6.7	6.4
NONFERROUS ROLLING		335	12.9	13.3
NONFERROUS (CASTINGS)		336	10.7	10.7
OTHER PRIMARY METALS	**	33 OTHER	4.6	4.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		34	138.7	139.1
METAL CANS & SHPG CONTAIN		341	7.2	6.8
CUTLERY, HANDTOOLS		342	15.8	14.9
PLUMBING & HEATING	**	343	8.2	8.6
FABR STRUCT METAL PRODUCTS		344	40.3	42.2
SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS		345	13.4	13.1
METAL FORGINGS & STAMPINGS		346	14.1	13.3
METAL SERVICES, NEC		347	20.9	21.8
OTHER FABR METAL PROD	**	34 OTHER	18.9	18.5
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		35	219.3	225.0
FARM & GARDEN MACHINERY		352	4.3	4.0
CONSTRUCTION & RELATED		353	9.7	9.8
METALWORKING MACHINERY	**	354	19.2	19.7
SPECIAL INDUS MACHINERY	**	355	10.7	11.2
GENERAL INDUS MACHINERY	**	356	17.9	18.3
COMPUTER & OFFICE EQUIP	**	357	102.9	106.5
REFRIG & SERVICE MACHINERY		358	9.5	9.4
OTHER INDUS MACH &EQUIP	**	35 OTHER	45.3	46.2

TABLE 19 (CONTINUED)

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1988-1989 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1987 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY		SIC CODE	1988	1989
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	**	36	270.4	269.6
ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	**	361	12.2	12.4
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL	**	362	12.7	12.6
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES		363	4.0	4.3
LIGHTING & WIRING EQUIP		364	23.7	23.9
HOUSEHOLD AUDIO & VIDEO		365	15.1	15.6
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	**	366	31.7	32.1
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	**	367	147.8	147.3
MISC ELEC EQUIP & SUPLS	**	369	23.3	21.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		37	304.0	304.0
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP		371	34.7	34.7
AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	**	372	163.6	166.2
SHIP & BOAT BLDG & REPAIR		373	13.4	14.5
GUIDED MISS & SPACE VECH		376	81.9	79.2
OTHER TRANSPORT & EQUIP		37 OTHER	10.3	9.4
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	**	38	247.7	239.8
SEARCH & NAVIGATION	*	381	126.7	115.5
MEASURING & CONTROLLING	**	382	70.9	73.0
OTHER INSTRUMENTS	*	38 OTHER	50.1	51.3
MISC MANUFACT INDUSTRIES		39	36.7	37.5
TOYS AND SPORTING GOODS		394	12.1	12.1
OTHER MISC MFG.		39 OTHER	24.6	25.4
NONDURABLE GOODS		20-23,26-31	703.3	711.9
LEATHER, LEATHER PRODUCTS		31	6.3	6.2
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS		20	175.7	174.6
MEAT PRODUCTS		201	19.5	20.3
DAIRY PRODUCTS		202	12.9	13.1
PRSRVD FRUITS & VEGTBLS	**	203	49.1	48.8
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS		204	8.5	8.6
BAKERY PRODUCTS	**	205	20.5	20.7
BEVERAGES		208	28.4	27.7
CANNED, CURED SEAFOOD	**	2091-2	5.9	6.0
OTHER FOOD & KINDRED		20 OTHER	30.9	29.5
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		22	16.6	17.0
KNITTING MILLS		225	4.3	4.8
CARPETS & RUGS		227	4.5	4.7
OTHR TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		22 OTHER	7.9	7.5

TABLE 19 (CONTINUED)

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1988-1989 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1987 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY	SIC CODE	1988	1989
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	23	126.1	130.2
MEN'S,BOY'S SUITS & COAT *	231-2	9.5	8.6
WOMEN'S OUTERWEAR	233	84.3	87.3
WOMEN'S, CHILDS UNDERGMTS	234	3.7	3.8
GIRLS',CHILDS OUTERWEAR	236	2.7	3.0
OTHER APPAREL & TEXTILE *	23 OTHER	26.0	27.6
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	40.7	41.3
PULP, PAPER, PAPERBOARD **	261-3	6.0	6.5
PAPERBOARD CONTAINERS	265	17.7	17.4
MISC CONVERTED PAPER	276	17.0	17.4
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	161.5	162.2
NEWSPAPERS	271	52.8	52.4
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	275	61.9	62.7
OTHER PRINTING & PUB	27 OTHER	46.8	47.1
CHEMICALS & ALLIED	28	73.2	74.9
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC **	281	7.3	8.0
PLASTICS MATERIALS	282	3.4	3.3
DRUGS **	283	24.1	24.6
SOAP, CLEANERS, TOILET	284	15.6	15.5
PAINT & ALLIED PRODUCTS	285	7.4	7.4
AGRICULTURE CHEMICALS	287	3.0	2.9
OTHER CHEMICALS & ALLIED	28 OTHER	12.3	13.1
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	29	27.8	28.7
PETROLEUM REFINING	291	24.5	25.3
OTHER PETROLEUM & COAL **	29 OTHER	3.3	3.5
RUBBER & MISC PLASTIC PROD	30	75.4	76.8
TIRES AND INNER TUBES	301	1.1	1.0
FABRIC RUBBER PRODUCTS *	306	10.1	9.9
MISC PLASTICS PRODUCTS *	308	60.5	62.2
OTHER RUBBER & PLASTICS *	30 OTHER	3.7	3.8

TABLE 19 (CONTINUED)

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1988-1989 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1987 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY		SIC CODE	1988	1989
NONAGRICULTURAL SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	•		9308.9	9677.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL		40-49	589.0	599.5
TRANSPORTATION		40-42,44-47	350.3	363.6
RAILROADS		40	18.4	18.3
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING		42	146.1	153.8
WATER TRANSPORTATION	•	44	19.4	19.8
AIR TRANSPORTATION	•	45	85.0	89.3
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	•	41,46,47	79.3	82.4
COMMUNICATION & UTIL	•	48-49	238.8	235.9
COMMUNICATIONS		48	153.1	151.1
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY		49	85.6	84.8
TRADE		50-59	2874.4	2968.4
WHOLESALE TRADE		50-51	730.1	767.3
WHOLESALE - DURABLE	•	50	436.6	460.3
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	•	51	293.5	307.0
RETAIL TRADE		52-59	2144.3	2201.1
BLDG MATLS, GRDN SUPPLY	•	52	88.9	93.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		53	242.7	241.8
FOOD STORES		54	302.1	308.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	•	55	225.4	227.0
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	•	56	133.2	143.5
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	•	57-59	1152.0	1186.8
FINANCE, INS, & REAL ESTATE		60-67	807.3	836.3
REAL ESTATE		65	190.5	203.8
FINANCE INSTITUTIONS	•	60-62,67	394.9	404.4
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	•	60	278.2	282.4
NONDEPOSITORY INSTITNS	•	61	55.3	56.7
SECURITY & COMMODITY	•	62	40.8	43.4
HOLDING & INVESTMENT	•	67	20.6	21.8
INS CARRIERS,AGTS,BROKERS		63,64	221.9	228.2

TABLE 19 (CONTINUED)

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1988-1989 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1987 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY		SIC CODE	1988	1989
SERVICES		70-89	3104.1	3271.5
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING		70	181.3	191.2
PERSONAL SERVICES	**	72	116.0	120.9
BUSINESS SERVICES	**	73	658.8	703.9
AUTO & MISC REPAIR		75-76	172.9	180.2
AMUSEMENT, RECREATION	**	79	135.7	143.3
HEALTH SERVICES		80	722.8	749.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	*	82	164.5	168.4
ENGINEERING & MANAGEMT	*	87	344.5	371.7
MOTION PICTURES	**	78	98.5	107.3
MOVIE PRODUCTION	*	781	59.1	66.4
OTHER MOTION PICTURES	*	78 OTHER	39.4	40.9
OTHER SERVICES		81,3,4,6,9,07	509.3	535.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT (E)			1934.1	2002.1
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT			354.0	357.1
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	*		135.5	135.6
OTHER FEDERAL GOVT	*		218.5	221.5
TOTAL STATE & LOCAL GOVT			1580.1	1645.1
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	*		355.3	367.7
STATE EDUCATION			157.5	162.0
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT			197.7	205.7
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	*		1224.8	1277.4
LOCAL EDUCATION			661.4	692.2
COUNTY GOVT (NON-EDUC)			250.1	260.7
CITY GOVT (NON-EDUC) (F)			216.3	226.3
SPEC DISTRTS (NON-EDUC)	*		97.1	98.3

* DATA NOT PUBLISHED ON THE 1972 SIC CODE. THIS IS A NEW COMPOSITION OF THE INDUSTRIES INCLUDED OR THE INDUSTRY IS NEW.

** DATA FOR 1988 AND 1989 ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH PRIOR DATA BECAUSE OF THE SIC CODE REVISIONS (CHANGED FROM THE 1972 SIC CODE TO THE 1987 SIC CODE).

FOR FOOTNOTES SEE TABLE 20.

SOURCE: EDD, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION

TABLE 20

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1980-1987 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1972 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY	SIC CODE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
AGRICULTURE (B)	01-09	352.3	354.4	358.9	347.3	347.3	335.4	327.6	345.0
AGRICULTURAL PROD	01-02	261.9	258.6	260.7	250.3	248.6	232.7	222.0	227.2
AGRICULTURAL SERV (C)	07-09	90.3	95.8	98.3	97.1	98.7	102.7	105.6	117.8
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURE	10-97	9848.8	9985.3	9810.3	9965.8	10573.8	10979.1	11258.1	11678.5
MINING	10-14	43.5	49.2	50.4	48.1	50.0	49.9	42.6	41.1
METAL MINING	10	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
FUEL MINING	12-13	33.4	39.4	41.9	40.1	41.7	41.1	34.0	32.2
NONMETAL MINING	14	7.9	7.3	6.6	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.7
CONSTRUCTION (D)	15-17	428.3	407.6	349.0	369.3	445.2	496.2	531.0	574.6
GENERAL BLDG CONTRACTORS	15	116.9	106.6	86.4	93.1	116.8	130.6	140.7	152.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	16	74.4	72.1	61.6	60.7	64.3	67.2	69.7	71.7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	237.1	228.8	201.0	215.6	264.1	298.4	320.5	350.7
MANUFACTURING	20-39	2018.2	2032.3	1957.7	1949.3	2065.5	2076.1	2069.7	2107.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	20-23,26-31	638.8	648.3	628.1	622.0	639.2	635.7	652.7	680.4
DURABLE GOODS	24-25,32-39	1379.3	1384.0	1329.6	1327.3	1426.3	1440.4	1417.0	1427.2
FOOD & KINDRED	20	186.6	186.8	182.5	173.4	173.3	169.2	170.6	171.4
CANNED, CURED, FROZ FISH	2091-2	10.4	10.3	9.1	8.9	6.8	5.2	5.5	5.7
MEAT PRODUCTS	201	20.2	18.9	18.6	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.4	19.2
DAIRY PRODUCTS	202	13.9	14.7	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.6	12.3
PRSRVD FRUITS & VEGTBLS	203	56.9	56.1	55.4	52.0	53.6	51.3	50.4	50.6
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	204	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.4
BAKERY PRODUCTS	205	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.0	19.4	19.4	20.0	19.2
BEVERAGES	208	24.8	25.9	26.0	25.4	25.2	25.6	26.7	26.8
OTHER FOOD	20 OTHER	32.9	33.7	31.8	29.7	30.0	29.8	30.0	29.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	14.4	13.7	12.4	13.0	13.7	13.9	14.9	16.3
KNITTING MILLS	225	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.6
FLOOR COVERING MILLS	227	5.4	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3
OTHR TEXTILE MILL PRODS	22 OTHER	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.5	7.5
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	23	106.5	107.7	102.4	103.2	108.0	107.2	114.7	126.4
MEN'S AND BOYS'	232	13.4	13.1	11.9	12.0	11.5	9.6	9.5	10.1
WOMEN'S & MISSES'	233	63.6	64.4	62.6	63.1	67.0	69.3	75.7	84.4
WOMEN'S & CHILDS UNDGMTS	234	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.8
CHILDREN'S OUTWEAR	236	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.7
OTR APPAREL & TEXTILE	23 OTHER	23.6	24.0	21.8	21.9	23.1	22.4	23.2	25.4

TABLE 20 (CONTINUED)

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1980-1987 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1972 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY	SIC CODE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	38.9	38.5	37.3	37.0	38.7	39.6	40.0	41.1
MISC CONVERTED PAPER	264	14.9	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.8	15.9	16.4	16.9
PAPERBOARD CONTAINERS	265	17.3	16.9	15.8	15.5	16.7	17.6	17.5	18.0
PULP,PAPER & PAPERBOARD	26 OTHER	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	123.2	125.1	124.5	128.3	136.5	140.1	145.1	152.4
NEWSPAPERS	271	42.8	43.2	42.5	43.2	46.4	47.7	48.9	50.7
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	275	49.3	48.9	48.4	50.7	53.3	54.3	56.0	58.9
OTHER PRINTING & PUB	27 OTHER	31.2	33.0	33.6	34.5	36.8	38.1	40.2	42.8
CHEMICALS & ALLIED	28	66.1	68.3	65.7	63.8	64.1	63.7	64.7	67.8
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC	281	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.1
PLASTICS MATERIAL & SYN	282	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0
DRUGS	283	17.8	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.3	19.0	20.1	21.4
SOAP, CLEANERS, TOILET	284	13.9	14.5	13.3	12.1	12.4	12.4	13.0	14.4
PAINT & ALLIED PRODUCTS	285	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5
AGRICULTURE CHEMICALS	287	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2
OTHR CHEMICALS & ALLIED	28 OTHER	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.2
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	29	27.7	31.0	31.7	31.0	30.0	28.8	27.7	27.3
PETROLEUM REFINING	291	24.1	27.4	28.2	27.5	26.5	25.7	24.7	24.2
OTHER PETROLEUM & COAL	29 OTHER	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1
RUBBER & MISC PLASTIC	30	64.7	65.1	61.2	62.8	66.5	65.7	68.1	70.7
TIRES AND INNER TUBES	301	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
RUBBER FOOT & FAB RUB	302,6	10.0	10.3	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.9
MISC PLASTICS PRODUCTS	307	51.0	52.3	49.1	50.5	54.1	53.6	55.9	58.6
OTHER RUBBER & PLASTICS	30 OTHER	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODS	31	10.9	12.0	10.5	9.5	8.5	7.5	7.0	6.9
LUMBER & WD PROD EXC FURN	24	61.1	57.1	46.3	50.6	55.1	56.1	60.1	66.2
LOGGING CAMP & SAW MILL	241-2	24.2	21.8	18.1	19.7	20.9	20.5	20.9	22.3
MILLWORK & PLYWOOD	243	16.3	15.2	12.6	14.3	16.9	18.4	20.9	24.4
WOODEN CONTAINERS	244	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.7
OTHR LUMBER & WOOD PROD	24 OTHER	16.0	15.9	11.9	12.9	13.2	13.0	13.7	14.9
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	25	54.0	55.0	49.0	51.6	59.2	58.9	59.5	63.0
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	251	33.8	33.6	29.3	31.1	34.9	34.2	34.5	37.3
PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES	254	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.8	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.7
OTHER FURNITURE AND FIX	25 OTHER	13.3	14.5	13.4	13.8	16.0	16.5	16.6	17.0

TABLE 20 (CONTINUED)

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1980-1987 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1972 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY	SIC CODE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	278.1	278.0	266.3	261.9	277.5	297.3	306.7	310.2
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP	371	34.6	35.0	30.6	30.3	33.4	33.6	32.5	33.3
AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	372	151.0	147.9	137.3	133.3	141.1	156.7	167.4	171.6
SHIP & BOAT BLDG & REP	373	23.0	22.9	22.4	18.7	18.2	17.5	15.4	13.6
GUIDED MISS, SPACE VECH	376	58.6	62.7	66.4	69.3	73.8	78.1	81.0	81.1
OTHER TRANSPORT & EQUIP	37 OTHER	10.9	9.5	9.6	10.4	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.5
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	38	99.9	102.6	102.4	103.7	110.1	113.9	112.2	112.9
MEASURING & CONTROLLING	382	46.0	48.2	47.6	47.5	51.1	54.1	54.3	54.5
OTHER INSTR & RELATED	38 OTHER	54.0	54.4	54.8	56.2	59.0	59.8	58.0	58.4
MISC MANUFACT INDUSTRIES	39	39.6	41.5	43.2	40.6	37.9	35.5	35.5	35.8
TOYS AND SPORTING GOODS	394	16.1	18.0	21.0	18.3	15.1	13.2	12.4	12.4
OTHR MISC MANUFACTURING	39 OTHER	23.5	23.6	22.2	22.3	22.9	22.3	23.0	23.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTLTY	40-49	546.3	554.8	542.8	536.9	554.6	568.7	574.6	582.6
TRANSPORTATION	40-47	304.6	300.2	287.5	288.5	307.1	319.3	330.1	340.3
RAILROADS	40	31.3	30.0	26.7	24.3	24.7	23.6	21.5	19.2
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	42	117.6	115.7	111.9	115.6	124.6	130.6	136.7	143.1
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	OTHER	155.7	154.5	149.0	148.6	157.9	165.1	171.9	178.0
COMMUNICATIONS	48	171.3	182.4	182.9	173.6	169.5	168.2	168.9	157.8
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY	49	70.4	72.2	72.4	74.9	78.0	81.3	83.6	84.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	50-59	2266.9	2301.6	2275.3	2343.9	2507.4	2626.1	2688.4	2761.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	583.7	590.6	582.1	603.8	643.4	673.5	680.4	689.4
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	1683.2	1710.9	1693.1	1740.1	1864.0	1952.7	2008.1	2072.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	53	240.2	241.5	230.3	232.9	237.4	242.5	244.3	238.9
FOOD STORES	54	242.8	251.7	249.6	251.5	264.0	273.0	280.0	287.1
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	OTHER	1200.2	1217.7	1213.2	1255.7	1362.6	1437.2	1481.8	1546.0
FINANCE INS & REAL ESTATE	60-67	623.1	642.9	642.4	661.7	694.2	724.5	763.7	800.9
FINANCE	60-62	300.5	315.9	318.4	330.9	345.0	351.4	366.2	381.7
INS CARRIER, AGTS BROKER	63-64	180.1	184.9	184.7	183.2	186.0	194.9	209.1	218.5
REAL ESTATE	65	129.0	127.7	123.9	131.2	145.3	158.9	169.6	179.6
COMB HOLDING & OTHR INVST	66-67	13.5	14.5	15.4	16.3	18.0	19.2	18.9	21.0
SERVICES	70-89	2158.8	2240.5	2257.7	2332.2	2509.5	2644.8	2751.3	2926.7
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING	70	113.1	119.8	118.5	123.1	136.1	144.2	151.6	168.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	99.9	101.0	102.6	103.6	109.6	114.2	116.7	124.3
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	456.9	476.1	472.5	516.6	606.5	641.6	682.4	745.3
AUTO AND MISC REPAIR	75-76	134.4	135.1	133.7	138.7	154.4	162.6	159.6	162.5
MOTION PICTURES	78	68.3	77.4	76.9	79.3	75.5	78.5	82.0	89.3
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION	79	94.1	97.4	100.1	104.0	109.8	113.6	116.7	118.7
HEALTH SERVICES	80	553.7	583.3	600.2	606.0	616.7	646.9	669.3	700.4
OTHER SERVICES	81-89	638.2	650.6	653.3	660.8	700.8	743.2	773.0	818.1

TABLE 20 (CONTINUED)

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1980-1987 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1972 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY	SIC CODE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PROD	32	57.4	56.7	50.4	48.7	51.6	50.8	52.5	53.7
GLASS & GLASS PRODUCTS	321-3	17.7	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	15.3	15.5
CEMENT, HYDRAULIC	324	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS	325	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
POTTERY AND RELATED	326	6.1	6.0	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.3
CONCRETE & PLASTER PRODS	327	16.5	16.1	14.0	14.2	16.5	17.2	18.3	19.4
OTHR STONE,CLAY & GLASS	32 OTHER	10.2	10.1	9.3	8.4	9.1	9.4	9.9	9.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	33	57.3	54.9	47.6	43.5	42.6	41.6	40.8	42.0
BLAST FURNACE & STEEL	331	17.7	16.1	12.3	9.9	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.1
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	332	8.8	8.9	8.0	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.6
NONFEROUS ROLING & DRAW	335	15.8	14.6	13.0	13.4	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.7
NONFEROUS FOUNDRIES	336	10.4	10.5	9.7	9.7	10.3	10.0	10.3	10.7
OTHER PRIMARY METALS	33 OTHER	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	155.0	152.3	138.8	137.9	146.7	143.5	135.9	134.3
CANS AND SHIPPING CONT	341	10.5	9.8	9.1	8.9	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.5
CUTLERY, HANDTOOL, HDWR	342	16.7	15.7	14.5	14.1	15.0	14.3	14.0	14.5
PLUMBING & HEATING	343	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.0
STRUCTURAL METAL PRODS	344	50.8	50.2	45.3	44.5	47.0	45.1	41.7	40.5
SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS	345	15.5	15.0	12.1	11.4	12.4	12.6	12.3	13.1
METAL FORGING AND STAMP	346	14.3	14.2	13.5	14.2	15.7	15.8	15.5	15.0
METAL SERVICES, NEC	347	19.9	20.0	18.3	18.9	20.3	19.9	19.3	20.2
OTHER FABRICATED METAL	34 OTHER	19.8	19.9	19.3	19.2	20.5	19.9	17.6	16.7
MACHINERY EXC ELECTRICAL	35	236.0	234.5	227.6	223.4	239.2	229.4	214.0	212.3
FARM & GARDEN MACHINERY	352	5.5	5.7	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.7	4.1
CONSTRUCTION & RELATED	353	21.7	23.3	20.8	14.1	14.3	13.5	11.1	9.8
METALWORKING MACHINERY	354	20.0	18.9	16.8	16.3	17.8	17.7	16.3	16.3
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH	355	13.1	13.4	13.0	12.6	13.7	13.3	12.0	12.0
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH	356	21.6	20.8	19.5	18.3	19.7	19.7	18.2	18.0
OFFICE & COMPUTING MACH	357	97.9	98.4	103.9	109.9	117.9	111.4	107.2	105.8
REFRIGERATION & SERVICE	358	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.2	9.0	9.1
OTHR MACHINERY EXC ELEC	35 OTHER	48.4	45.9	40.4	39.2	42.6	40.3	36.5	37.2
ELECTRICAL EQUIP & SUP	36	340.9	351.4	358.0	365.4	406.3	413.4	399.7	396.9
ELECTRI DISTRIBUTION EQ	361	9.6	9.3	8.5	8.0	10.7	11.7	11.5	11.9
INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS	362	14.8	14.3	13.2	12.1	14.4	13.2	11.2	10.3
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	363	5.6	6.2	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0
LIGHTING & WIRING EQUIP	364	23.3	22.3	20.2	20.0	22.0	22.6	23.2	23.4
RADIO & TV RECEIVING EQ	365	17.6	17.3	14.9	13.5	13.7	13.6	14.0	14.5
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	366	137.3	146.5	157.2	158.7	167.2	179.1	179.5	174.3
ELECTRONIC COMP & ACCESS	367	124.2	126.1	131.0	139.8	165.3	160.8	148.6	150.4
MISC ELEC EQUIP & SUP	369	8.5	9.5	8.3	8.9	9.2	8.4	7.9	8.2

TABLE 20 (CONTINUED)

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
CALIFORNIA 1980-1987 (A)
(IN THOUSANDS)
(1972 SIC CODES)

INDUSTRY	SIC CODE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
GOVERNMENT (E)		1763.9	1756.4	1735.2	1724.3	1747.4	1792.8	1838.8	1883.7
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT		333.8	327.6	327.4	328.0	334.4	343.1	346.3	349.7
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT		1430.1	1428.8	1407.8	1396.4	1413.0	1449.7	1492.5	1534.1
COUNTY		233.8	228.9	221.2	218.4	222.3	229.8	238.0	243.7
CITY (F)		188.7	188.7	187.5	188.8	191.5	197.8	203.8	210.8
EDUCATION (G)		762.5	758.0	742.5	728.1	732.3	751.4	776.4	795.4
EDUCATION STATE		134.2	136.9	136.3	139.0	143.2	147.6	150.1	152.6
EDUCATION LOCAL		628.3	621.1	606.1	589.1	589.1	603.8	626.3	642.9
OTHER STATE & LOCAL		245.0	253.2	256.6	261.1	266.9	270.8	274.3	284.2
OTHER STATE		172.6	175.2	173.2	173.0	174.6	177.9	182.1	189.9
SPECIAL DISTRICT		72.5	78.0	83.5	88.1	92.3	92.9	92.2	94.3

(A) DOES NOT INCLUDE PROPRIETORS, THE SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID VOLUNTEERS OR FAMILY WORKERS, DOMESTIC WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLDS, AND PERSONS IN LABOR MANAGEMENT TRADE DISPUTES. FURTHERMORE, ANNUAL AVERAGE MAY DIFFER FROM THE TRUE ARITHMETIC MEAN BY 0.1 THOUSAND JOBS DUE TO ROUNDING. ALL NONAGRICULTURAL DATA ARE VALIDATED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

(B) EMPLOYMENT REPORTED BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT INCLUDE FARMERS OR UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS.

(C) AGRICULTURAL SERVICES, FORESTRY AND FISHING - DEFINITION CHANGED TO EXCLUDE VETERINARY, OTHER ANIMAL, LANDSCAPE AND HORTICULTURAL SERVICES (SIC CODE 074, 075, 078).

(D) INCLUDES EMPLOYEES OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS; DOES NOT INCLUDE FORCE ACCOUNT OR GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.

(E) INCLUDES ALL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS REGARDLESS OF THE ACTIVITY IN WHICH THE EMPLOYEE IS ENGAGED.

(F) INCLUDES ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

(G) INCLUDES ALL EMPLOYEES OF STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SOURCE: EDD, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION

TABLE 21

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION BY SEX, AGE, RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND MARITAL STATUS
CALIFORNIA 1989 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

POPULATION GROUP (A)	CIVILIAN NONINSTI-TUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENT OF POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	ERROR RANGE OF RATE (B)
TOTAL	21,460	14,518	67.7	13,780	64.2	737	5.1	4.8 - 5.3
MEN	10,444	8,138	77.9	7,727	74.0	411	5.1	4.7 - 5.4
WOMEN	11,016	6,380	57.9	6,054	55.0	326	5.1	4.8 - 5.5
BOTH SEXES, 16-19 YEARS	1,549	847	54.7	729	47.1	118	13.9	12.4 - 15.4
WHITE	18,017	12,212	67.8	11,630	64.5	582	4.8	4.5 - 5.0
MEN	8,849	6,954	78.6	6,632	74.9	323	4.6	4.3 - 5.0
WOMEN	9,168	5,257	57.3	4,998	54.5	259	4.9	4.5 - 5.3
BOTH SEXES, 16-19 YEARS	1,252	715	57.1	619	49.4	96	13.4	11.8 - 15.0
BLACK	1,363	915	67.1	823	60.4	92	10.1	8.7 - 11.4
MEN	620	462	74.5	411	66.4	51	11.0	8.9 - 13.0
WOMEN	743	453	61.0	412	55.4	41	9.1	7.3 - 11.0
BOTH SEXES, 16-19 YEARS	113	43	38.3	31	27.1	13	NA	NA
HISPANIC ORIGIN (C)	4,797	3,364	70.1	3,109	64.8	256	7.6	7.0 - 8.2
MEN	2,475	2,093	84.5	1,950	78.8	143	6.8	6.0 - 7.6
WOMEN	2,322	1,272	54.8	1,159	49.9	113	8.9	7.8 - 10.0
BOTH SEXES, 16-19 YEARS	516	267	51.8	223	43.3	44	16.4	13.2 - 19.6
SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)	5,846	4,359	74.6	4,023	68.8	336	7.7	7.2 - 8.2
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT	11,553	7,789	67.4	7,508	65.0	281	3.6	3.3 - 3.9
OTHER MARITAL STATUS (D)	4,061	2,370	58.4	2,249	55.4	121	5.1	4.5 - 5.7

(A) AGE RANGE FOR ALL POPULATION GROUPS ARE 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

(B) ERROR RANGES ARE CALCULATED AT THE 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL, WHICH MEANS THAT IF REPEATED SAMPLES WERE DRAWN FROM THE SAME POPULATION AND AN ERROR RANGE CONSTRUCTED AROUND EACH SAMPLE ESTIMATE, IN 9 OUT OF 10 CASES THE TRUE VALUE BASED ON A COMPLETE CENSUS OF THE POPULATION WOULD BE CONTAINED WITHIN THESE ERROR RANGES.

(C) HISPANICS ARE INCLUDED IN THE COUNT OF WHITES AND BLACKS.

(D) OTHER MARITAL STATUS INCLUDES DIVORCED, WIDOWED, SEPARATED, AND MARRIED WITH SPOUSE ABSENT.

NOTE: NA = NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, UNPUBLISHED DATA FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, 1989.

TABLE 22

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION BY SEX, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS
CALIFORNIA 1989 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

POPULATION GROUP (A)	CIVILIAN NONINSTI-TUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENT OF POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	ERROR RANGE OF RATE (B)
BOTH SEXES								
14-15 YEARS	387	62	16.1	45	11.6	17	28.0	21.2 - 34.8
16-19 YEARS	1,549	847	54.7	729	47.1	118	13.9	12.4 - 15.4
20-24 YEARS	2,293	1,771	77.2	1,621	70.7	150	8.5	7.6 - 9.3
25-34 YEARS	5,361	4,419	82.4	4,207	78.5	212	4.8	4.4 - 5.2
35-44 YEARS	4,346	3,639	83.7	3,507	80.7	132	3.6	3.2 - 4.0
45-54 YEARS	2,758	2,267	82.2	2,190	79.4	77	3.4	2.9 - 3.9
55-64 YEARS	2,188	1,227	56.1	1,188	54.3	39	3.2	2.5 - 3.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,964	348	11.7	338	11.4	10	2.9	1.7 - 4.1
MEN								
16-19 YEARS	776	465	59.9	392	50.6	72	15.5	13.4 - 17.7
20-24 YEARS	1,154	989	85.7	912	79.1	76	7.7	6.6 - 8.8
25-34 YEARS	2,676	2,517	94.0	2,398	89.6	119	4.7	4.2 - 5.3
35-44 YEARS	2,143	2,005	93.5	1,932	90.1	73	3.7	3.1 - 4.2
45-54 YEARS	1,365	1,249	91.5	1,212	88.8	38	3.0	2.4 - 3.6
55-64 YEARS	1,038	709	68.3	682	65.7	27	3.8	2.9 - 4.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,292	205	15.8	199	15.4	6	3.0	1.4 - 4.5
SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)	3,259	2,578	79.1	2,364	72.5	214	8.3	7.6 - 9.0
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT	5,792	4,554	78.6	4,407	76.1	148	3.2	2.9 - 3.6
OTHER MARITAL STATUS (D)	1,392	1,006	72.2	956	68.7	50	4.9	4.1 - 5.8
WOMEN								
16-19 YEARS	774	383	49.5	337	43.6	46	11.9	9.8 - 14.1
20-24 YEARS	1,139	782	68.7	708	62.2	74	9.5	8.1 - 10.8
25-34 YEARS	2,685	1,902	70.9	1,809	67.4	93	4.9	4.2 - 5.5
35-44 YEARS	2,203	1,634	74.2	1,575	71.5	59	3.6	3.0 - 4.2
45-54 YEARS	1,394	1,018	73.0	979	70.2	39	3.8	3.0 - 4.6
55-64 YEARS	1,150	518	45.1	506	44.0	12	2.3	1.4 - 3.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,672	143	8.6	139	8.3	4	2.9	1.0 - 4.7
SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)	2,587	1,782	68.9	1,659	64.1	122	6.9	6.1 - 7.6
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT	5,761	3,235	56.2	3,102	53.8	133	4.1	3.7 - 4.6
OTHER MARITAL STATUS (D)	2,668	1,364	51.1	1,293	48.5	71	5.2	4.4 - 6.0

FOR FOOTNOTES (A), (B), AND (D), SEE PAGE 80.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, UNPUBLISHED DATA FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, 1989.

TABLE 23

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION BY RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS
CALIFORNIA 1989 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

POPULATION GROUP (A)	CIVILIAN NONINSTI-TUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENT OF POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE	ERROR RANGE OF RATE (B)
WHITE								
16-19 YEARS	1,252	715	57.1	619	49.4	96	13.4	11.8 - 15.0
20-24 YEARS	1,894	1,496	79.0	1,383	73.0	114	7.6	6.7 - 8.5
25-34 YEARS	4,441	3,685	83.0	3,523	79.3	161	4.4	3.9 - 4.8
35-44 YEARS	3,620	3,042	84.0	2,935	81.1	107	3.5	3.1 - 4.0
45-54 YEARS	2,306	1,902	82.5	1,838	79.7	64	3.4	2.8 - 3.9
55-64 YEARS	1,877	1,053	56.1	1,024	54.6	29	2.8	2.1 - 3.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,628	318	12.1	308	11.7	10	3.2	1.9 - 4.5
SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)	4,741	3,608	76.1	3,352	70.7	256	7.1	6.5 - 7.6
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT	9,897	6,638	67.1	6,403	64.7	235	3.5	3.2 - 3.8
OTHER MARITAL STATUS (D)	3,379	1,965	58.2	1,874	55.5	91	4.6	4.0 - 5.2
BLACK								
16-19 YEARS	113	43	38.3	31	27.1	13	NA	NA
20-24 YEARS	170	124	72.6	101	59.4	23	18.3	13.3 - 23.2
25-34 YEARS	414	340	82.1	303	73.3	36	10.7	8.4 - 13.1
35-44 YEARS	278	235	84.3	222	79.6	13	5.6	3.5 - 7.6
45-54 YEARS	140	109	77.7	104	74.5	4	4.1	1.5 - 6.7
55-64 YEARS	111	53	47.7	50	45.1	3	5.4	1.1 - 9.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	137	12	8.8	12	8.8	NA	NA	NA
SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)	500	330	66.1	280	55.9	51	15.3	12.5 - 18.1
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT	483	344	71.2	324	67.2	19	5.6	3.9 - 7.3
OTHER MARITAL STATUS (D)	380	241	63.4	219	57.6	22	9.1	6.6 - 11.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN (C)								
16-19 YEARS	516	267	51.8	223	43.3	44	16.4	13.2 - 19.6
20-24 YEARS	766	607	79.3	548	71.6	59	9.7	8.0 - 11.4
25-34 YEARS	1,469	1,152	78.4	1,079	73.4	73	6.4	5.4 - 7.4
35-44 YEARS	912	730	80.1	686	75.3	44	6.0	4.8 - 7.2
45-54 YEARS	502	380	75.7	357	71.0	24	6.2	4.5 - 8.0
55-64 YEARS	352	189	53.6	179	50.8	10	5.3	3.0 - 7.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	288	38	13.7	36	12.9	2	5.9	NA
SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED)	1,543	1,131	73.3	1,016	65.8	116	10.2	9.0 - 11.5
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT	2,551	1,794	70.4	1,684	66.0	110	6.1	5.3 - 6.9
OTHER MARITAL STATUS (D)	703	439	62.4	408	58.1	30	6.9	5.2 - 8.6

FOR FOOTNOTES (A), (B), (C), AND (D), SEE PAGE 80.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, UNPUBLISHED DATA FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, 1989.

TABLE 24

PART-TIME WORKERS BY STATUS (A)
CALIFORNIA 1975-1989

YEAR	EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS (B)	EMPLOYED PART-TIME VOLUNTARY	UNEMPLOYED LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK
1975	401,000	1,238,000	167,000
1976	390,000	1,314,000	186,000
1977	422,000	1,372,000	177,000
1978	403,000	1,433,000	165,000
1979	421,000	1,429,000	157,000
1980	443,000	1,528,000	149,000
1981	541,000	1,553,000	158,000
1982	696,000	1,576,000	190,000
1983	685,000	1,577,000	184,000
1984	639,000	1,603,000	171,000
1985	625,000	1,668,000	176,000
1986	620,000	1,642,000	166,000
1987	616,000	1,787,000	156,000
1988	645,000	1,817,000	141,000
1989	389,000	1,916,000	138,000

(A) PART-TIME WORK IS DEFINED AS LESS THAN 35 HOURS PER WEEK.

(B) PART-TIME WORKERS FOR ECONOMIC REASONS ARE MEMBERS OF THE FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE WHO WORK PART-TIME BECAUSE IT WAS THE ONLY WORK THEY COULD FIND OR THEIR FIRM DOESN'T HAVE ENOUGH WORK TO KEEP THEM ON A FULL-TIME SCHEDULE.

SOURCE: GEOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA.

TABLE 25

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM

JUNE 1986–1988

CALIFORNIA

RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM	1986	1987	1988
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (A)	1,681,033	1,743,814	1,760,391
ADULTS	544,043	559,379	564,546
CHILDREN	1,136,990	1,184,435	1,195,845
FOOD STAMPS (B)	1,626,455	1,631,115	1,681,241
GENERAL RELIEF	72,652	79,378	81,054
REFUGEE CASH ASSISTANCE (C)	7,693	6,579	7,799

(A) INCLUDES CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY GROUPS, UNEMPLOYED CASES, AND FOSTER CARE.

(B) INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS AND THOSE NOT RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS.

(C) EXCLUDES AFDC RECIPIENTS.

SOURCE: PUBLIC WELFARE IN CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES.

TABLE 26

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)
CHARACTERISTICS OF RECIPIENTS 16 YEARS AND OVER

JUNE 1986–1988

CALIFORNIA

CHARACTERISTICS	1986	1987	1988
TOTAL RECIPIENTS 16+ (A)	670,610	695,660	702,270
MALE	138,650	143,830	145,200
FEMALE	531,960	551,830	557,070
16 – 21	179,750	186,470	188,240
22 – 44	447,600	464,310	468,730
45 – 54	32,790	34,020	34,340
55 +	10,470	10,860	10,960
WHITE, (NOT HISPANIC)	241,240	250,980	255,720
BLACK, (NOT HISPANIC)	166,930	166,560	174,130
HISPANIC	263,710	289,240	198,670
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	56,490	60,010	64,600
AMERICAN INDIAN	5,440	5,840	6,040
FILIPINO	2,810	3,020	3,110

(A) INCLUDES CHILDREN IN FAMILY GROUPS, UNEMPLOYED CASES, AND FOSTER CARE.

NOTE: PARTS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS BECAUSE OF INDEPENDENT ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL FIGURE IS FROM PUBLIC WELFARE IN CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. PROPORTIONS BY SEX, AGE, AND ETHNICITY ARE EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

TABLE 27

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)
RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM

DECEMBER 1986-1988

CALIFORNIA

PROGRAM	1986	1987	1988
TOTAL RECIPIENTS	710,575	749,748	774,872
AGED	273,812	285,158	292,898
BLIND	20,221	20,688	20,732
ADULTS	18,849	19,304	19,350
CHILDREN (A)	1,372	1,384	1,382
DISABLED	416,542	443,902	461,242
ADULTS	391,554	418,013	435,156
CHILDREN (A)	24,988	25,889	26,086

(A) INDIVIDUALS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

SOURCE: SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME, STATE AND COUNTY DATA, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS, JUNE 1988

TABLE 28

FELONS NEWLY COMMITTED FROM COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
BY SEX

1986–1988

CALIFORNIA

FELONS	1986	1987	1988
TOTAL	29,256	32,912	38,009
MALE	26,928	30,220	34,963
FEMALE	2,328	2,692	3,046

SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TABLE 29

FELONS PAROLED TO COUNTY
BY SEX

1986–1988

CALIFORNIA

FELONS	1986	1987	1988
TOTAL	37,474	50,512	61,961
MALE	34,740	46,631	57,394
FEMALE	2,734	3,881	4,567

SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TABLE 30

POPULATION OF PERSONS UNDER JURISDICTION OF
LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

1986-1988

CALIFORNIA

JURISDICTION	1986	1987	1988
TOTAL	348,565	378,851	404,789
ADULTS	278,253	306,296	332,664
HELD IN FACILITIES (A)	57,639	63,767	67,021
COUNTY JAILS	45,348	49,651	47,338
CITY JAILS	1,574	1,663	1,735
COUNTY AND CITY CAMPS	10,717	12,453	17,948
ACTIVE ADULT PROBATION CASELOAD (B)	220,614	242,529	265,643
SUPERIOR COURT	87,194	93,699	104,149
LOWER COURT	133,420	148,830	161,494
JUVENILES	70,312	72,555	72,125
HELD IN ADULT FACILITIES	70	51	57
HELD IN JUVENILE FACILITIES	8,598	8,601	9,126
ACTIVE JUVENILE PROBATION CASELOAD (B)	61,644	63,903	62,942

(A) PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION, BOTH SENTENCED AND NOT SENTENCED, BASED ON ONE-DAY COUNT AS OF THE FOURTH THURSDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

(B) PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION, BASED ON A ONE-DAY COUNT AS OF DECEMBER 31. METHODOLOGY FOR JUVENILES HELD IN JUVENILE FACILITIES DIFFERS SLIGHTLY; FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT SOURCE AGENCY.

SOURCE: 1988 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFILE, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

TABLE 31

VETERANS BY PERIODS OF ACTIVE DUTY
BY SEX
MARCH 1987-1989
CALIFORNIA

PERIODS OF DUTY (A)	1987			1988			1989		
	TOTAL (B)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL (B)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL (B)	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL (B)	2,861,000	2,713,400	147,700	2,826,200	2,678,900	147,300	2,828,900	2,681,700	147,200
POST-VIETNAM ERA	204,700	179,700	25,000	216,600	190,000	26,500	223,400	196,100	27,200
VIETNAM ERA	906,300	874,200	32,000	904,300	872,300	32,000	917,800	885,900	31,900
KOREAN CONFLICT	493,900	478,400	15,500	485,800	470,500	15,200	483,900	468,500	15,300
WORLD WAR II	885,200	838,000	48,300	856,700	809,400	47,300	839,500	792,800	46,800
WORLD WAR I	15,900	15,000	900	13,000	12,200	800	11,700	11,000	700
OTHER	354,000	328,000	26,000	349,900	324,500	25,400	352,700	327,400	25,300

(A) VETERANS ARE CLASSIFIED BY THE MOST RECENT PERIOD OF ACTIVE DUTY, EXCLUDING PEACE-TIME SERVICE.

(B) PARTS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL DUE TO INDEPENDENT ROUNDING.

SOURCE: VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, MARCH 31, 1989.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: Includes all full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from agricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC): See Public Assistance Recipient.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER: A racial classification for any person having origins from Japan, China, the Philippines, Korea, India, Southeast Asia, Hawaii, Guam, or Samoa.

BLACK: A racial classification for any person with origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: Comprises civilian workers 16 years and over (a) who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise; and (b) who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: The sum of civilian employment and unemployment.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: Monthly labor statistics (estimates of labor force, civilian employment, unemployment and unemployment rate) for the State of California are derived from data developed through the national Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor. Occupants of selected households are interviewed during the week including the 12th day of the month. During the period April 1988 through October 1989, the CPS sample was reduced and approximately 2,520 households were interviewed each month in California. With this sample size, labor market data was statistically reliable for only statewide data. Starting in November 1989, the CPS sample was expanded so that approximately 4,300 households are interviewed each month. With the recent sample, the labor market information from the CPS is published for California (statewide) and the Los Angeles-Long Beach MSA.

DEMAND: Job openings in an occupation, due to new jobs and replacement of workers leaving the occupation.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED: Persons whose income or whose family income was below the Federal Poverty Guideline and/or below 70 percent of the Lower Living Standard Income Level, which varies by county of residence.(See Table X.) The Federal Poverty Guideline is released by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and differs from the Bureau of Census' definition of poverty. (See Poverty definition).

ENTRY-LEVEL JOB: Those jobs for which employers hire workers with little or no related work experience. For some entry-level jobs, employers may require a specified minimum amount of education and/or training.

FOOD STAMP RECIPIENT: See Public Assistance Recipient.

GENERAL HOME RELIEF: See Public Assistance Recipient.

HISPANIC/SPANISH ORIGIN: An ethnic classification for persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or any other nationality which originated from and/or are based upon the Spanish cultures and languages, regardless of race.

JOURNEY LEVEL: A term used to describe a fully qualified worker in a trade.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA) An integrated economic and social unit with a recognized population center which includes a city of specified population and the county in which it is located. Contiguous counties may be included when they meet the criteria of metropolitan character and integration with the central city.

OCCUPATION: The name or title of a job that identifies the various activities and functions of the worker.

OFFENDER: A person under local, state, or federal supervision resulting from criminal convictions by a court of law. Definitions of terms used in reference to offenders follow:

- ADULT: A person 18 years of age or older at the time of committing a crime.
- DISCHARGED: A person legally released from state or federal penal confinement and/or parole.
- FELON: A person convicted of a crime punishable with death or by imprisonment in a state prison.
- JUVENILE: A person under the age 18 at the time of committing a crime.
- PAROLEE: A person under supervision in the community after release from a local, state, or federal institution.

— PROBATION: A judicial requirement that a person fulfill certain conditions of behavior, in lieu of sentence to confinement, which may include a jail sentence.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: A member of a family which received cash welfare payments and/or nonmonetary benefit under federal, state, or local welfare programs. Definitions of terms used in reference to public assistance recipients follow.

— AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC): Public assistance to households with children and for children under foster care.

— FOOD STAMP RECIPIENT: A person receiving food stamp coupons that can be exchanged for groceries.

— GENERAL RELIEF: Public assistance to adults. Includes General Relief, Miscellaneous General Relief, Interim Assistance, and refugees who are time-ineligible to receive Refugee Cash Assistance.

— REFUGEE CASH ASSISTANCE: Public assistance to refugees who are eligible for payments during the first three years after entering the U.S.

— SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME RECIPIENT: A disabled or retired person receiving Supplemental Security Income payments from the Federal government.

QUALIFIED APPLICANT: Meets the education, experience, and performance standards set by the employer.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT: Adjustment of time-series data to eliminate the effects of intra-year variations, such as school terms, holidays, and weather patterns.

SEASONAL FACTORS: Weather conditions, holidays, school schedules, etc., which cause normal annual fluctuations in business activity within individual and/or combinations of industries. These factors affect demand for employment.

SHORTAGE OF WORKERS: Too few applicants with the required experience and ability to fill openings in an occupation within a reasonable time.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC): The SIC Manual, developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, defines industries according to the composition and structure of the entire economy. Each industry is assigned an SIC code. EDD data are organized using the 1972 or 1987 editions codes; the appropriate edition will be noted on all tables.

STATIC LABOR MARKET: Unchanging market conditions which result in development of few openings, coupled with a correspondingly low number of applicants.

SUPPLEMENTAL SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENT: See Public Assistance Recipient.

SUPPLY OF WORKERS: Number of workers seeking employment, usually in reference to a specific occupation.

SURPLUS OF WORKERS: More applicants ready and willing to work than there are job openings.

TURNOVER: Openings due to accessions (including new and rehired employees and in-house transfers) and separations (including quits, layoffs, discharges, permanent disability, death, retirement, and entrance into the armed forces.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Comprises all civilians 16 years and over who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work (except for temporary illness) during the survey week. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, but were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off for a specific time; or (b) had a new job to go to within thirty days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the number of unemployed by the civilian labor force; the result, expressed as a percentage, is referred to as the "unadjusted unemployment rate."

VETERAN: A person who has served but is not now serving in the armed forces of the United States.

VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN: A person who served between August 4, 1964 and May 8, 1975, but is not now serving in the armed forces of the United States.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: Training programs for specific occupations (e.g., welder, bookkeeper, etc.).

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: Includes all full-time and part-time employees (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The employees involved in a labor-management dispute are excluded. This is a job count, and the data are available by industry.

WAGES: Entry wages are the starting wages for persons who generally have less than one year of experience. Experienced wages represent the starting wages generally paid to persons with approximately one to three years of experience.

WHITE: A racial classification for persons having origins in any of the original people of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

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